The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

BLIGHTED JOYS.

O, she is fair
As lilies are
That deck the valley wild;
Or roses gay
That bloom in May,
For she is Nature's child.

Her lovely eye
Of azure dye,
Shines thro' affection's tear—
Like violets blue
Weigh'd down with dew,
When morning sun appear.

Her lips disclose
Sweets of the rose,
To tender feeling true;
Here love reclines,
Nor ever pines
On blushing beds of dew.

Her ringlets fair
Of golden hair,
Wave o'er her neck of snow;
Where cradled lie
The graces sly,
And smile at my fond woe.

* * * * * * *

'Twas thus I sang,
And mountains rang—
The sweet symphonious lay,
Beneath a bow'r,
Which many an hour,
Has swept into decay.

The lovely maid
Sleeps in yon shade,
Where rolls the silent wave,
And from the bow'r,
I pluck'd a flow'r,
To deck her lonely grave!

Thus love's bright sun,
And joys begun,
At morning mock our fears;
But ere the kiss
Confirms our bliss,
They set in evening tears!

Milford, Del. MILFORD BARD.

THE SNOW-BIRD.

'Tis not when skies are bright and fair,
And fields are dress'd in smiling green,
And breathing flow'rets scent the air,
The little snow-bird's form is seen:
When suns emit a languid ray,
When desolation lingers round,
And Nature shrinks 'neath winter's sway,
The little visitant is found.

Tho' birds of happier hours have flown
To warmer climes, and brighter skies—
The faithful soother comes alone,
Unaw'd tho' fearful storms arise:
Attendant kind of Nature's hour
Of woe; unlike her summer train,
Ill fain would charm with friendly power,
And win her back to life again.

Should sorrow's clouds hang over me,
And those of sunshine hours depart;
May heaven bestow a friend like thee,
To animate the sinking heart;
As woods were vocal once with birds
Of dulcet notes, and beauteous hue,
So smiling looks, and flatt'ring words,
May specious seem, and be untrue.

'Tis in the darkling hour of grief
That friendship's worth and truth are known;
Its heavenly counsels bring relief,
And dissipate misfortune's frown:
The soothing word—the pitying eye,
A more than consolation lend;
And care should ne'er draw forth a sigh
From him, who owns a faithful friend.

FRANCIS.

TO MY MOTHER.

My Mother, thou art far from me,
And when I feel
That once I prattled round thy knee,
And was from every sorrow free,
The tear-drops steal.

When thou was near, no painful thought
Could cloud my brow;
But peace—a mantle richly fraught—
With hope—by inspiration caught,
Would o'er me throw.

Years have pass'd by since this bright scene
My path illum'd,
And tides of sorrow flow between
What I am now, and once have been—
And I am doom'd

Far, far, from thee my path to tread;
And there is none
When sickness comes, around my bed
To watch, and bathe my aching head;
No! I'm alone!

But Mother, tho' my lot is cast
So far from thee,
Yet recollections of the past,
Upon my memory flows so fast,
That I must be

Cold as the grave when this shall cease
To be my pray'r—
That all thy blessings may increase—
That thou might walk in paths of peace,
And free from care.

When death shall summon thee away,
Oh! then may I
Be near, thy kindness to repay,
And round thy bed to watch and pray,
And close thine eye.

LILLA.

TO ADA.

Yes, thou art true—the tale they tell,
That thou hast with another flown,
Is false; for thou doth love me well,
And that same magic soothing spell
Which binds thee to my faithful heart,
Tells me that thou art mine alone,
And thou from me will never part;
For Ada, thou hast smil'd on me,
And said that I was dear to thee.

Love! thou must think upon the night,
That *lovely* night, when in thy bower
We met and parted—the gentle light
Of the young summer moon so bright
Was all above—around us,
Reflected both on lake and flower,
Then love in golden fetters bound us;
And can those fetters e'er be broken?
Oh, no! they have in falsehood spoken.

Oh! 'twas a sacred hour, so serene—
So eloquent was silence, that it seem'd,
A Heaven then made by *love*—the fairy scene,
The starry sky—the *lake*—thy bower so green,
And then I gaz'd on you;
Thy gentle eyes which then with love so beam'd,
Canst *thou* remember it, and be untrue?
Never, my love—thy guileless youth
Is form'd of gentleness and truth.

Ada, thou'rt not untrue—the tale is vile
Which calumny with busy tongue hath spread;
There's too much *innocence* in thy young smile,
To be the veil of falsehood or of guile:
It cannot beam so sweetly and betray;
Sooner my Ada, would I see thee dead,
Thy lovely form "a heap of senseless clay,"
Than e'er another should be thine;
Thy heart and hand are only mine.

Our parents, Ada, when we rov'd
In childish mirthfulness, did say
That we who *thus in childhood lov'd*,
Would love in ages to so hath prov'd;
And yet they tell me thou hast flown:
Did smile all love and yet betray:
It is most false—thou art mine own;
To me thy vows didst thou not plight,
Upon *that* lovely summer night?

Then, Ada, we will meet once more,
I ne'er again will roam from thee:
Fate urg'd me from my native shore,
From her on earth I did adore;
But now return'd, I long
To have thee, Ada, come to me,
And soothe me with thy gentle song:
Thou hast not with another flown,
Thy love is mine—thou *art* mine own. SELIM.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA DISPLAYED.

Towards the dusk of the evening Israel returned, and again dispelled all my unpleasant sensations. Pointing to the dark passage, he exclaimed "Son of Selim what seest thou?" I looked around me, but nothing met my view other than the dim obscurity of night. An indistinct murmuring announced the varied occupations of Man. The numerous lamps gave a fluctuating light, not sufficient to permit accurate observation. I replied to his enquiry, that although many important matters were transacting, it was impossible clearly to define them.

Israel drew from beneath his robe a small box, from which he took an ointment and applied it to my eyes—Instantly the most remote objects became apparent, the interior of dwellings and the secret avocations of men were disclosed. The immense spectacle so suddenly presented overcame my senses, and I should have fallen to the ground, had not a supernatural support been granted me—almost unconsciously was the marvellous scene beheld, and in vain did I attempt to choose some individual object of [illegible]. It was not to be attained, and my situation now became intensely painful.

The protecting angel saw my confusion, and condescended in compassion to the weakness of human intellect. He distinguished the features of the great picture, and was capable of explaining its design. The mind of man (he said) possesses not the attribute of deity, to whom alone it belongs to take in at a glance the mighty chain of successive events. The past, the present, and the future, are equally comprehended by his unbounded intelligence, we are compelled to consider every circumstance in detail, before we are competent to understand its general relations. It will therefore be my province to lessen the difficulty before thee, and ascertain those particular points capable of affording matter of amusement and instruction. Where I shall direct it will be thy duty to attentively observe, and as the scene opens before us, the ground of all human institutions will be shown. Thou seest that fair and ample street, it is the spot where beauty, wealth and talents meet. Let us then commence and labour in a part so fruitful in adventure.

In the western section of this extensive range, there rose an elegant and sumptuous house the abode of luxury and pride. Framed of materials calculated to resist the elements, and at the same time please the eye, it could not be passed without notice. The ascent to its wide spreading portals, was by steps which for beauty might be compared with the Parian monuments scattered over our own country.—It was decorated on its exterior, with many ornaments carved in marble. Its general aspect forcibly brought to my recollection those temples, in which, it is said, the Greeks performed their pagan rites. Indeed it would seem the christians have a particular pleasure in borrowing their arts from the most profane sources. The steps were guarded on either side by a row of green bars, which afterwards appeared to be iron covered with a kind of paint. They were terminated by a polished brazen ball on each end. I must confess there is in this arrangement, a happy exemplification of the power of contrast.

Numerous servants were in attendance, probably to provide refreshments for the expected guests, and to make preparation for what is called a fashionable party. It was now scarcely eight o'clock, and the company had not yet collected. Soon, however, a rumbling carriage stopt at the door, from which descended two females completely enveloped in long cloaks—they were instantly conducted to the house, and the vehicle for the present dismissed—at first they assumed the familiarity of old friends, and in an adjoining room made some alteration in their apparel. This ease of manner did not, however, continue long, but was exchanged for a reserved austerity of deportment. Under the same circumstances, various successive persons arrived—on the threshold of the door their salutation began with the expression of fears lest the dampness of the night should detain certain other visitors. Here let me remark, that every woman whatever her situation may be, is styled a lady by her own associates but by no others. At length two ample rooms were filled with a most splendid collection of natural and artificial magnificence. Did ever man before this, contemplate such an assemblage of beauty? Or can the human mind fashion to itself, a greater heaven of charms? I now, while memory traces the scene, feel my young blood accelerated in its course; the Houris of our Paradise could not excel the grace and elegance which shown in every gesture.

But it is not now our business to dwell on the mere outside of this fair edifice, let us rather unveil the mysteries it conceals—judge of my surprise, at finding every thing disposed according to our own custom—a large avenue covered with a rich carpet, on which even the Sultan himself might deign to repose.—The walls were lined with tapestry, on which were imprinted paintings of many remarkable events, probably connected with the history of the people. This ornament is firmly fixed in its position, and cannot be removed without great difficulty. The christians have always been considered a dishonest set, and hence are very suspicious of each other. The decoration itself is extremely beautiful, and has interested me to a considerable extent.—Wide spreading chairs were also placed on the sides, for the convenience most undoubtedly of visitors. But the apartments, O! Allah, who shall paint them. Sofas covered with orange damask, and curtains of the same rich materials, hung upon the large windows; furniture of the most costly kind was lavishly profuse. Over the fire there was placed numerous variegated lamps, and wax tapers of different colour, which agreeably illuminated the chamber. Perfumes the most delectable were borne upon the air, like the fragrant spices of Arabia—*my* senses were now becoming intoxicated, by the grandeur and apparent happiness before me. I perceived a woman standing near the centre of the first apartment, to whom every person seemed disposed to give their attention. It was evident that in all these greetings, there was nothing which indicated a feeling heart. A cold civility and a profusion of ceremony, while it was more fulsome, was destitute of that grandeur which so eminently marks the customs of the East.—The company all remained standing, until, indeed, I began to grow excessively weary.—After many idle compliments, the party amounting to near a hundred, endeavoured to find some resting place. It of necessity happened that many were deprived of this convenience, which was no serious calamity as great part of their pleasure was derived from the constant fluctuation. Their principal business was an easy but unintelligible conversation. There was one particular, which to me was strikingly singular: a beautiful woman was seated between two men, to whom apparently she paid great attention, though at times both spake together. The readiness with which she replied to their numerous remarks was to me truly astonishing.

This was a spectacle upon which I would have wished to dwell during the period of life—my senses were fascinated and my faculties began to wonder, and the very design of my visit was forgotten. Israel re-called me to myself with the assurance that in a short time we should see a circle to which this, in comparison, was no more than the faint stars to the silvered majesty of the moon. If every handsome face is to produce this effect, it were better to conclude our research as the temptation will be constantly presented. Take courage then, and observe what is passing for we shall have no small amusement. The present occasion is not a fair sample of the character of the inhabitants of this town. It is rather an innovation on the original plan, made by some individuals, who, however, they may openly praise the institutions of their country are at bottom its greatest enemies. When we are occupied with the great body of people, I will give thee permission to indulge thy most unbounded envy. There the most unqualified encomium, and the highest admiration will not be more than commensurate to the magnitude and beauty of the scene. Then shalt thou feast thy eye with female elegance, and confine thy mind by the principles of a sound philosophy.

They were at length all accommodated, when instantly every person in the room engaged in a vigorous and animated conversation; the noise produced by so many delivering their sentiments, at the same time cannot be compared with any thing in nature. I had frequently heard of the female tongue, but never until this night did I witness its operation. Here was a large collection of women, not one of whom could distinctly comprehend what her neighbour said. The topics discussed were generally such as made it a matter of little consequence whether they were understood or not. Dress, and its never ending changes, was uniformly the beginning and end of every discourse, while the interval was filled up with descriptions of the theatre and the pleasures of a ball. A very prolific source of dispute arose from criticisms on the failings of those who were not present to defend their own cause. Gross insinuations were with the utmost coolness, levelled against persons of the purest morality, and the most untainted reputation. Slander is the weapon woman wields to place the standard of triumphant vice, on the ruins of suffering virtue. I am not aware that any malicious motive actuated them; it was probably the result of a defect in their other amusements. The time evidently pressed heavy upon them, and many were absolutely incapable of employing themselves in any manner. The men had little else to do besides framing elegant compliments to amuse the ladies, who affecting to blush, threw their eyes on the ground, as if ashamed to acknowledge the praise. When, however, they were not observed, I could plainly see the simpering smile which played upon their lips; it was not the modesty of nature moving within them, but the efforts of a mind already polluted by its own deceit. This was evident from the ease with which many of them could converse on subjects, which never for an instant should dwell on the thoughts of woman. Astonishment covered me when I found that arts, science and letters, were, as by a compact, excluded from all polite notice; the introduction of any useful subject, would have been branded with the epithet of vulgar. A charge of this kind is uniformly attended with the most serious consequences, and must therefore be carefully avoided. Contrary to my expectation, neither music or dancing were invoked to enliven the scene, relying on their own good qualities, universal consent banished them from the present party. Several black attendants, without any remarkable decoration, were passing from one to another with what are called refreshments. These consisted of hot coffee, cakes and bread, thin as wafers, none of which were calculated to satisfy an ordinary appetite. I, however, understood it was the custom, that every individual should be provided with sufficient nourishment before leaving home—this enabled me to account for the small quantity the females deigned to accept; for to gratify the cravings of nature in company, is in direct violation of every fashionable principle.—Hence the dainties of the kitchen, are sometimes seen to vanish, without the servants being able to assign a cause for their disappearance. There was in this party a young female who never was seen to eat any thing in the shape of meat, but by getting her domestic in the secret, was provided in her chamber with the most delicate viands. To the question, Pray take a little? which continually recurred, the only answer was, I thank you sir, quite sufficient! This is a happy invention of an enlightened age, as it gives occasion for many brilliant speeches, which, otherwise, never would have been uttered. Indeed it is a lovely thing to behold a number of elegant women, arranged round an ample room, sipping coffee and drinking cordial; still more worthy of notice, are the august figures which are stalking about in the similitude of men.

THE MORALIST.

THE INFLUENCE OF PIETY ON THE HAPPINESS OF LIFE.—SELECTED.

"By Piety and Prayer seek the protection of the God of Heaven."

Whatever promotes and strengthens virtue; whatever calms and regulates the temper, is a source of happiness. Piety produces these effects in a remarkable degree. It inspires composure of spirit, mildness, and benignity; weakens the painful, and cherishes the pleasing emotions, and, by these means, carries on the life of a pious man in a smoothe and placid tenor. Besides exerting this habitual influence on the mind, piety opens a field of enjoyments, to which the vicious are entire strangers; enjoyments the more valuable, as they peculiarly belong to retirement, when the world leaves us; and to adversity, when it becomes our foe. These are the true seasons for which every wise man would most wish to provide some hidden store of comfort. For let him be placed in the most favourable situation which the human state admits, the world can neither always amuse him, nor always shield him from distress. There will be many hours of vacuity and many of dejection, in his life. If he be a stranger to God and to Piety, how dreary will the gloom of solitude often prove? With what oppressive weight will sickness, disappointment, or old age fall upon his spirits. But for those pensive periods the pious man has a relief prepared. From the tiresome repetition of the common varieties of life, or from the painful corrosion of its cares and sorrows, piety transports him into a new region, and surrounds him there with such objects, as are the most fitted to cheer the dejection, to calm the tumults, and to heal the wounds of his heart. If the world has been empty and delusive, it gladdens him with the prospect of a higher and better order of things, about to arise. If men have been ungrateful and base it displays before him the faithfulness of that Supreme God, who, though every other friend fail, will never forsake him. Let us consult our experience, and we shall find that the greatest sources of inward joy, are the exercise of love directed towards a deserving object, and the exercise of hope terminating on some high and assured happiness. Both these are supplied by piety; and therefore we have no reason to be surprised, if, on some occasions, it fills the hearts of good men with a satisfaction not to be expressed. To thee, O, piety! we owe the highest improvement of our nature, and much of the enjoyment of our life. Thou art the support of our virtue, and the rest of our souls, in this turbulent world. Thou composeth the thoughts. Thou calmest the passions. Thou exaltest the heart. Thy communications, and thine only, are imparted to the low, no less than to the high; to the poor, as well as to the rich.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE LAW SUIT.

"Well met!" exclaimed I joyously, as I encountered my old friend, Charles Morton, one morning in Oxford street: "Why, Charles, looking on your happy countenance recalls the gladsome days of youth and merriment."

"Is mine indeed a happy countenance," asked Morton, as, after a hearty shake, he withdrew his hand from mine—and he uttered the question in such an accent of bitter heartbrokenness, that I voluntarily paused to look on him. There was still the same fine feature—deep eye, aquiline nose, and lofty brow, which had gained for him in his youth the appellation of "the handsome Morton;" but care had paled his cheek, and, after I had gazed on him for a moment, I almost imagined that it had bowed his tall and graceful figure.

"Charles," I uttered painfully," "you are ill." "Yes, my friend," replied Morton with mournful earnestness, "I am indeed ill—sick at heart—a disease which knows no remedy!"

I asked the cause of his unhappiness. He felt that the question was one of friendship, not curiosity—and he told me of his sorrows like a man who had the miserable satisfaction of feeling, that, although unfortunate, he was not degraded.

He was an orphan dependant on a rich and parsimonious relative. On leaving college, he had inducted the only daughter of a wealthy baronet to elope with him, and her father had resented the action even to his death hour. Morton's uncle, with the caprice incident to avarice, bequeathed to him but a poor patrimony, almost inadequate to the support of nature, and thus Charles, in a few short months, beheld the woman of his heart in all, save his affections, a beggar! He had been induced to mortgage his slender annuity, and to dispute the will of the lady's father. "I have done it," concluded Morton in a hollow tone—"I have become the victim of a lawsuit. Alicia and my boy are the sacrifices of my credulity—but till to-day I madly clung to a hope, wild and chimerical enough to satisfy the raving fancy of a lunatic—and to-day, one more merciful than his fellows, told me that there was—no hope. In a few hours the fiat goes forth, and I am taught that utter ruin will be the result. For myself I care not—but Alicia, bred in affluence, the child of luxury and indulgence"—And he smote his brow, and trembled with the excess of his emotion.

"Do not despair, Charles, while even a shadow of trust remains," I urged gently: "for Alicia's sake, for your son's, you yet must hope on—let us return to your wife; if you are thus moved, what must be her suffering."

A flush of the deepest crimson overspread the countenance of Morton—then bursting into a hysterical laugh, he himself directed my attention to it, as he exclaimed bitterly, "Do you not see how my impotent pride rushes to arms, when a friend would look on the wretchedness that will ere long be food for the cold eye of an unpitying world?—and yet"—and he held me back a moment, and the glow of memory brightened his countenance and flashed in his dark eyes—"you will not see Alicia as I have seen her—as she once was—as she will be no more!" This vision of present wretchedness darkened the tablet of memory, and, with an expression of subdued feeling, he led in silence to an obscure street, and finally to his miserable lodging—the creaking stairs gave notice of our approach to the young and heart-sicked wife, and, on our entrance, her eye at once eagerly sought and rested on her husband. Fair and beautiful as the Mahomedan houri, there was a cast of thought upon her fine face, that pictured to the heart the deprecating sadness of the recording angel, when noting down the trespasses of man—her dress was homely, even to wretchedness; but what had dress availed to such a face and form? The long braids of raven hair that pressed her forehead were lost beneath a close cap of the purest white—her child played at her knee, plump and rosey, unconscious of present troubles, and thoughtless of those to come. Never did I bow so low before a titled beauty on a first meeting, as I did before the wife of Morton. On our entrance, Charles had thrown himself upon a chair, and, with his face buried in his hands, sobbed aloud. Alicia was beside him—her white arms encircled his neck—her lips pressed his brow—I was forgotten.

At length Morton raised his head, and his eye fell on me as I stood in the centre of the apartment. "Alicia, speak to him," he murmured, in an unearthly tone, "our own sorrows are enough; why should we spread their pestilence abroad?"

She approached me, and at the moment Morton's child playfully clung to his knees—hurriedly he grasped the little innocent, and raising him up at arms length, he exclaimed, "Charles, unhappy victim of a father's weakness—you are a beggar!" Pleased with the rapidity of the motion, and the emphatic accents of his father, the import of which he guessed not, the child laughed gaily in his face. Morton could not bear this—in a frenzy of emotion he would have left the room—Alicia, like his guardian angel, held him back. She had not shed a tear—her bosom heaved wildly, and her cheek was deathly pale, but still she spoke with fearful calmness.

"Alicia," said the unhappy Charles, as subdued by the violence of his own emotions, he remained passionately in her embrace, "why do you cling to me? Have I not drawn the world's scorn down upon you?"

"If the world indeed scorn us, my love," said the young wife tenderly, "let us be every thing to each other, and the sting will be unfelt."

At this moment a quick step was heard upon the stairs—the door yielded to the pressure of a heavy hand, and, with a smile of honest joy upon his countenance, a man of a mean habit entered the room—"You have gained your cause, Mr. Morton," he uttered hastily; and I heard no more. "I will laugh," burst from the lips of Charles, and he strained the senseless form of his wife to his breast with frightful violence.

I was slowly sauntering in Pall Mall, but three days ago, when from the window of a handsome chariot a fair hand motioned my approach. For a moment I looked incredulously at the lofty brow, kissed at intervals by a superb snow-white plume; at the raven hair hanging in glossy and luxurious ringlets; at the mild dark eye gleaming with tempered brightness—but, in the next instant, a large tear swelled in them. I was in doubt no longer—it was Alicia; and as I extended my hand, her boy twined his little fingers around one of mine, and I drew my hat over my eyes to conceal my weakness.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

To the erudite in Etiquette, &c. this comes Greeting:

WHEREAS, I the subscriber having for a doleful number of years been afflicted with a grievous malady, which totally disqualifies me from making any progress in fashionable acquirements, and which said malady is held in utter detestation more particularly by all dandies, beaux, coquettes, and other shallow brained creatures—to them I shall look for a remedy. The disease of which I speak is *bashfulness*—and as many of the readers of this paper doubtless have long since cured themselves of it, and divers others of a like nature, I may shortly expect an answer to the following interrogatives: 1st. What is the most efficient method to eradicate a certain fluttering at the heart, whenever I am introduced to a lady of beauty? This complaint has latterly gained an alarming height, insomuch that I am utterly unable to administer a wholesome proportion of flattery, or make the common-place observations on the state of the weather, &c. to the annihilation of all my hopes of ever gaining a nook in the ladies' private meditations. 2dly. What are the best rules to be observed in telling a homely lady she is beautiful, and a pretty simpleton she is a female Solomon? I suppose it requires a good deal of *brass* to do this; and those of your friends who are of an obliging disposition, and possess this desirable *article* in a superabundant degree, will confer a favour by transmitting a goodly portion of it per the next "Post." 3dly. Whether, after sitting by a lady a whole evening, without talking incessantly more than seven-eighths of the time, you are warrantable in making your obeisance the next time you may chance to meet her in the street? 4thly, (a ladies' man can answer this.) What method is the most productive of agreeable results in making love to a lady, who has frowned and turned up her lip at you at least half a dozen times? The one who answers this will please be extremely particular, as I am really a captive to a maiden possessing all the charms which render a female lovely in the eyes of a man of the fair sex.

In the first place, she dances admirably, and is also an excellent hand at scandalizing any one handsomer than herself. She generally creates a whisper when any stranger enters the room. One day she is all condescension; laughs, talks with me; admires the set of my cravat, the shape of my hat, and the cut of my coat. Next day she draws up her brows, looks at me with half closed eyes, and, if I commence talking, declares she never saw such a forward simpleton in all her life, and that she wondered who I could be—then suddenly recollecting something, cries out, Oh yes, she did see me at Miss Such-a-one's ball. Now on such an occasion my distemper rages most violently; I blush to my very eye-brows, stammer, hem, cough; in short, I appear ridiculously absurd, and generally have the comfortable assurance of being laughed at by the whole company. I am, sirs, a man of property, no inconsiderable figure, and were it not for the disease above mentioned, would make one of the most obliging, civil, inoffensive beaux at present existing. And now, Messrs. Editors, hoping you will exhort your correspondents to favour me with directions for the removal of my misfortune, I subscribe myself your humble servant to command,

OBADIAH SHAMEFACE.

THE MISCELLANIST.

ENGLISH LADIES.

Mr. Carter, in one of his late letters from London, speaks of the English females in the following terms:

"We met Lady Salisbury in her coach, with two postillions and a brace of out-riders, all in livery. She is said to be a second Diana Vernon in horsemanship, riding full speed, and leaping the most formidable barriers at stag-hunts, in which she is particularly fond of participating. The English ladies generally ride on horse-back with boldness, dexterity and gracefulness. Their beaver hats exactly resembling those of the other sex; their high collars and black cravats, tied before in the style of a fashionable gentleman, with the appendage of a long whip, gives them somewhat of a masculine appearance.

One of the causes, however, of rosy cheeks and healthy complexion, may be found in these equestrian exercises, and in the habit of walking much more than is common in our country."

THE GENTLEMAN.

"He is complete in manners and mind,
With all good grace to grace a gentleman."
Shakspeare.

To the knight errant of the age of chivalry, and the gallant loyalty of the Cavaliers, had succeeded the title of "Gentleman." It is difficult, precisely, to state what is generally comprised in this denomination of character. The perfect gentleman, or at least, the nearest approach of perfection, is distinguished by characteristics, of which I shall attempt a sketch:—He is not great in the ordinary sense of the term—His attainments are rather numerous than lofty—He has more grace and beauty of mind than sublimity—The quality in which he is most eminent is refined taste—He is more accomplished than learned—His attainments, including all the exercises of the age, consist more of the ornamental than of the positively useful—He has too many refined avocations, to be eminent either in music or the other refined arts—He is something, and avowedly but little of an amateur—He possesses very polished manners; a mingling of grace, ease and dignity—He is acquainted with the classics and the fashionable modern languages—He writes elegantly, and sometimes "lisps in numbers," but he is not ambitious of the name of either poet or author—He is eminent in conversational brilliancy; yet disclaims the profession of a wit, and the wranglings of a disputant—His honor is as pure, though not as cold, "as the icicle of Dian's temple," and his bravery, if it has not been proved, has at least never been questioned.—*M'Dermott's Beauties of Modern Literature.*

FINE THOUGHTS.

"Finally, whatever may be our thoughts, our words, our writings, or our actions, let them all be subservient to the promotion of science and the prosperity of our country.—Pleasure is a shadow; wealth is vanity, and power a pageant—but knowledge is extatic in enjoyment, perennial, unlimited in space and infinite in duration. In the performance of its sacred offices it fears no danger, spares no expense, omits no exertion. It scales the mountain, looks into the volcano, dives into the ocean, perforates the earth, wings its flight into the skies, encircles the globe, explores sea and land, contemplates the distant, examines the minute, comprehends the great, and ascends to the sublime. No place too remote for its grasp—no heavens too exalted for its reach—Its seat is the bosom of God, its voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do it homage, the very least as feeling its care, and the greatest as not exempt from its power. Both angels and men, creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admiring it as the parent of peace and happiness."

ORIGIN OF THE VEIL.

The origin of the veil is referred by the Greeks to modesty and bashfulness, properties which partake equally of timidity. They used to tell a pleasant story on the subject, for which we are indebted to Pausanius. About thirty furlongs from the city of Sparta, Icarius placed a statue of Modesty, for the purpose of perpetuating the following incident:—Icarius having married his daughter to Ulysses, solicited his son-in-law to fix his household in Sparta, and remain there with his wife, to which Ulysses would not consent. Frustrated in his application to the husband, he made the like request to his daughter, conjuring her not to abandon him: but seeing her ready to depart with Ulysses for Ithaca, he redoubled his efforts to detain her, nor could he be prevailed upon to desist from following the chariot on the way. Ulysses, shocked at the desperate situation of his father-in-law, and wearied with his importunities, addressed his wife:—"You can best answer this request; it is yours to determine whether you will remain with your father at Sparta, or depart with your husband for Ithaca; you are mistress of the decision." The beautiful Penelope finding herself in this dilemma, blushed, and without making the least reply, drew her veil over her face, thereby intimating a desire of her father's request, and sunk into the arms of her husband. Icarius, very sensibly affected by this behavior and being desirous of transmitting it to posterity by the most durable monument, consecrated a statue of modesty on the very spot where Penelope had thrown the veil over her, that, after her, it might be a universal symbol of delicacy with the fair sex.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE HETTON RAIL ROAD IN ENGLAND, BY WM. STRICKLAND, ESQ. CIVIL ENGINEER.

The Hetton Rail Road extends from the town of Sunderland, on the River Wier, to the Hetton Collieries. Its length, from the pit to the staith, is seven miles five furlongs—it has an ascent of two hundred and sixty-six feet, and a series of descents, equal to five hundred and forty-six feet; making in the whole 812 feet of elevation and depression, overcome by a series of levels and inclined planes. The first portion of the road, from the pit to the foot of the ascending plane, is one mile seven and a half furlongs in length, and its general descent is one-ninth of an inch to the yard, (with a portion of it five-sixteenths,) which is equally favourable for loadened and light carriages. A single locomotive engine, with twenty-four wagons in train, has drawn six hundred tons per day, going nine gaits, equal to thirty-five miles forward, and returning.

On another portion of the way, in length two and a half miles and sixty yards, with a descent, for the greater part, between four and five-sixteenths of an inch to the yard, on which the loaden wagons tend to move of themselves, and consequently produce less strain on the light train, two locomotive engines, in use at the same time, have conveyed the quantity above mentioned.

Stationary reciprocating engines are placed at the summits of the inclined planes. These engines draw loaden and light wagons, alternately, each way, and each successive station performs its operation in the same time, the relative speed of the wagons being according to the distances between the engines, so that their respective journies may be completed in similar times, and maintain a uniform succession of carriages each way, by means of ropes, alternately winding and unwinding upon drum wheels eight feet in diameter.

On one of the inclined planes, the ropes are upwards of two miles in length, being supported by light cast-iron concave rollers, fixed at a distance of forty or fifty feet apart, in the centre of the way, between the rails, and as the ropes are wound on and off the drum, the small rollers revolve, and keep them from coming in contact with the soil of the road.

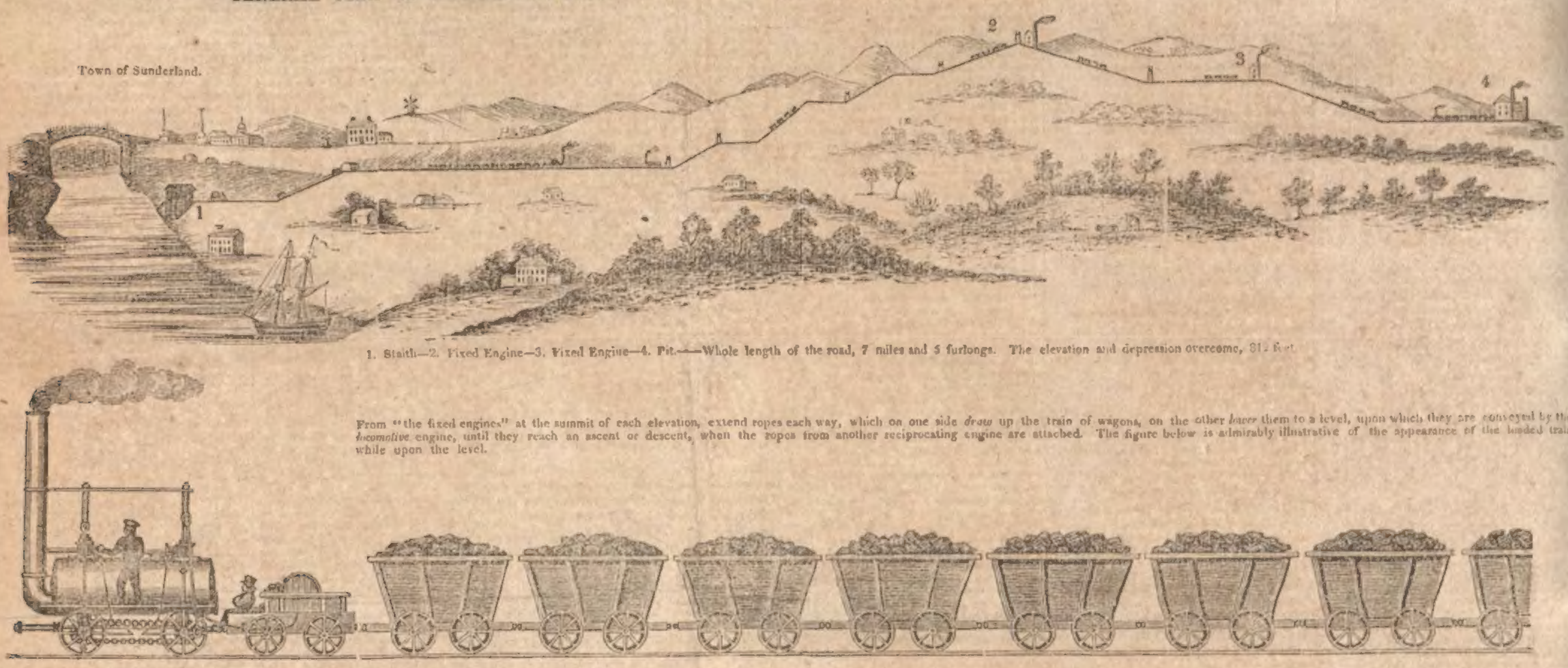
Where the road-way deviates from a straight line, in plan, or where the plane winds to the right or left, the axes of the rollers are placed in nearly a vertical direction, in order to keep the line of draught midway between the rails.

It will be perceived by the engraved view, that this road is formed over an undulating or hilly country, and that the transportation of all the articles from the Collieries and its neighbourhood is made to surmount a series of very considerable ascents, by means of fixed engines, placed on their summits; and the motion given by the machines to the wagons, reciprocally, is equal to nine miles an hour.

The rails made of cast-iron, four feet in length, and are known generally by the denomination of the edge, or round top rail, of Losh and Stephenson.

The locomotive engines are made of thick sheet-iron, and are obviously of the high-pressure kind—they are only made to ply upon level lines of road; for the engine itself, in any material ascent, consumes a great portion of its power in the movement of its own weight, and that of its fuel, and any sudden rise would annihilate its object and use.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE HETTON RAIL-WAY LEADING FROM THE COAL MINES TO THE TOWN OF SUNDERLAND.



1. Staith—2. Fixed Engine—3. Fixed Engine—4. Pit.——Whole length of the road, 7 miles and 5 furlongs. The elevation and depression overcome, 812 feet.

From "the fixed engines" at the summit of each elevation, extend ropes each way, which on one side *draw* up the train of wagons, on the other *lower* them to a level, upon which they are conveyed by the *locomotive* engine, until they reach an ascent or descent, when the ropes from another reciprocating engine are attached. The figure below is admirably illustrative of the appearance of the loaded train while upon the level.

Locomotive Engine, 12 horse power; weight 5 tons.—Cost in England, 600*l*. Tender with coals and water. The train consists of twenty-four Chalder wagons, containing ninety tons.

TO MY MOTHER.

BOSTON BARD.

Oh! thou upon whose bosom dear
My infant head reposed;
Oh, thou whose lips with kiss sincere,
My weary eye-lids closed:
Though many risen suns have set
Since last I met thy view,
Oh, never can my heart forget
What to thy love is due.

Think not, my mother, I can cease
To love my home and thee;
Think not my hours are hours of peace,
Like those of infancy:
Alas! those cloudless days are gone,
Those halcyon hours are fled,
And on the world's cold heart alone
I pillow now my head.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

City of Brotherly Love, Feb. 15, 1829.

Dear Coz.—I have received and read your laconic epistle to "Cousin Tom"—I was much surprised, considering the length of time you have been silent—and delighted, considering the esteem I have always entertained for you, in finding you had not utterly banished me from your book of remembrance; but before I go further, I must notice the style and character of your welcome though rather curious epistle: you begin with "Cousin Tom!" that is plain blunt and to the purpose. I like it, so far as it sounds like the well known voice of one whom I oft have listened to in the days of "Auld Lang Syne." Your next sentence contains a declaration, with which I shall find fault—you say "you are completely out of patience"—now patience is one of the brightest ornaments of your sex—it is an excellent thing in itself—a most commendable quality, and I regret to hear you have so small a supply—in fact that you are completely out of the article—that's a pity—a very great pity—pray you mend it. You next attack my "BACHELORSHIP;" That's the "unkindest cut of all"—its cruel, unjust, unmerciful. I pray you forbear; nay, I pray thee Coz, "do not mock me," I'll try myself to mend that. You go on to say you suppose I have become acquainted with Mrs L——, that's a mistake—you should suppose no such thing—I have not. Again you ask me to "send you the signatures my pieces are written under"—now if I should send them to you what should *I* do? Nay, I have not yet done with them, but shall, in all probability, want to use them again myself, so excuse me, I cannot send them—besides if I should, what would you think of my modesty? Modesty you know is a mark of genius—and would it not be very vain in so modest a gentleman as you know me to be, to expose my "prose and poetical effusions," even to the eye of friendship? Ah! how could you ask it—could you but see the reflection on this white paper from my crimson blushes, you would forbear in future to touch my keen susceptibility; to wound my modesty. But I must quit this wild play of words.—It is from my purpose, which is to thank you for your kind remembrance, to beg you to remember me to Mr. B——, and to your father, mother, and brothers—how could you forget to mention them to me in your letter—I am anxious both to hear from and to see them.

I have not time to write more than this, and to say I hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you again. You see I write in great haste—but you'll excuse me, wont you? Do, that's a pretty gentlewoman, and oblige your respect (not neglect) ful cousin, TOM.

Green Room Intelligence.

Miss Kelly had, on Monday evening, the most fashionable, and the most numerous audience that ever attended our Theatre. The three first benches in both rows of boxes were filled with ladies. Another engagement has been given to this lady, of five nights, which commenced last evening, when she appeared as Juliana in the comedy of the Honey Moon. It is said that this lady returns to England immediately upon the close of her New York engagement, and the present is the only opportunity that can occur of her visiting us. It is understood that Juliet will form one of her remaining performances. Mr. Cooper is said to be in this city—it is hoped he will be engaged with Miss K. His great talents and those of Miss Kelly would together form a splendid era in the drama.

The new Equestrian military spectacle of the Invasion of Russia, or the Conflagration of Moscow, was performed at the Park theatre, N. Y. on the night of the 22d. It is a splendid and magnificent sight, as we learn, and worthy the admiration of the lovers of the sublime. Mr. Kean's benefit was to take place last night. He was to appear as Paris in the Roman Actor, Achmet in the tragedy of Barbarossa, and Paul in the opera of Paul and Virginia, in which he would sing the songs attached to the piece. His engagement closes until his return from Charleston, where the company, or a part of them, are also going. The New York Courier states that "Mrs. Hackett, formerly Miss Leesugg; one of the greatest favorites that ever appeared on the boards, is engaged at the Park Theatre, and will shortly perform." The third representation of Othello took place last Saturday evening, and was quite fashionably attended.

The Chatham Garden theatre, has closed for a vacation of three weeks to open again on the 15th of March. Mr. Hipolite Barrere, the owner and proprietor of this establishment died on Tuesday last, the next day after the closing, in an apoplectic fit.

Mr. Hewlett, the colored comedian, says Noah's Advocate, took a benefit at the Hay Market, Spruce-street, Swamp square, on the evening of the 16th inst. He gave imitations in tolerable style, of all the popular actors and singers of the age, and as Barnes called it, had a call, which would have run into a riot had it not been for a vigilant police.—He appeared, however, in obedience to the public voice, and said that he was reluctant in adopting a custom of making public speeches at benefits, which recently had been condemned by high dramatic authority—but he was about fulfilling an engagement in London, and therefore would take a respectful leave of New-York, as "de Atlantic Ocean would separate him from his 'merican bredren, he would soon be in dat country vere dey hab no 'stinction of color."

There were, it is said, between two and three thousand persons present at Mr. Burroughs' benefit, on Monday evening, in the La Fayette circus, New York.

Mr. Barret and his wife have concluded their theatrical engagement at Boston, and it is said will appear next at Albany.

The Montreal papers are enthusiastic in praise of Mr. Maywood, and the announciation of a second engagement was received with thunders of applause.

Mr. Still, formerly attached to the Philadelphia company, took a benefit at the Mobile thestre on the 25th ult. He performed the part of Young Meadows, in the opera of Love in a Village, Patrick in the Poor Soldier, and Delaval in the petit comedy of Matrimony.—He also sung a number of popular airs on this occasion, for all of which he got together a considerable audience and met their united approbation for his *spirit* and *grace in singing* and *acting*.

A Charleston paper of the 6th inst. states that the Equestrian Corps under Mr. Cowell had arrived, and that it was their misfortune to lose 14 valuable horses in a gale of wind off Cape Hatteras, on the 27th ult. In consequence of this accident it was doubtful whether the Circus would open this season. The theatre was to commence operations as soon as it was possible to complete all the arrangements necessary.

The new Circus, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, opened on the 14th inst. to a very full audience. There has also been a full attendance every night since. It is an elegant building. The horsemanship of Master Burton, a native of that city, a boy only 14 years old, is said to be most astonishing, and not exceeded by any performer in the country.

There is no lack of wit or pungency in the following notice of the performances of a company of itinerant Thespians, who have given several exhibitions in a remote town in the state of New York, (we believe Rochester.) The theatrical company which lately paid us a visit has returned; and we may now expect to see those exactions retaliated upon King Tragedy which he himself so often inflicts upon his heroes. Not having found time to attend the theatre during last week, we will not attempt a critique upon the performers; and as the prevailing influenza has made us too ill-natured to indite a puff, we will close our paragraph with the following scraps of advice, which were noted down a month or two ago, while attending the performance of Othello, and which may be of some service, should that play be again brought forward. Let the two fixtures in the scenery, which spout from a couple of brass pipkin tobacco racks, be set in the cellar. The boy who acted Desdemona's father should procure a gray wig and a beard. Othello, being a General, should at least on training days wear a sword, and if he can afford the luxury, a pair of spurs. As Desdemona is a Venetian, and of course a brunette, she should lay on less of the paint; for in the dusk it extravagant to furnish her bed with curtains. Let the Duke of Venice furnish his throne with a cushion, brush the whiskers of his palace, and exchange his two tin candlesticks for a single brass one."

Speaking of the Italian Opera, Mr. Noah of the N. Y. Advocate says, "That they will visit Philadelphia there can be no doubt. A city containing a greater population than New-York, considerable musical taste, and critical acumen, as well as literary acquirement, general talent, and wealth, cannot be neglected by candidates for public favour; and the Philadelphians will have very much the advantage of New-York, because the several operas got up here, with labour, time, and many rehearsals, will be rapidly performed in Philadelphia; thus keeping up a continued excitement."

The London Literary Gazette, in speaking of the Italian Opera in New York, observes—"Our transatlantic neighbours in their attempt to rival us, have certainly robbed us of one star, in the person of Mademoiselle Garcia, who, with her father, Angiani, Pasta, the younger Crevilli, &c. form a tolerable establishment for the New York experiment."

Letters from London written in the latter part of December, state that Mr. Pelby had made application to the managing committee of Drury Lane theatre, for an engagement; that in consequence of this application, a time was appointed when he gave recitations before the committee and principal actors, in the Drury Lane Theatre, in which he was so fortunate as to elicit many testimonies of approbation, and was immediately recommended to the managers by the committee, for an engagement; and that, in consequence, an arrangement was entered into by which Mr. Pelby was to open at Drury Lane on or about the 6th of January. The next arrival from London will probably inform us with what success his first effort before a London audience was attended. Mrs. Pelby and daughter continue on the Boston stage, and are fast gaining in the favorable opinion of all who witness their performances.

The accounts of Kean's reception in this country, together with his different speeches are copied in the London papers.

Monsieur Mazurier, who plays the monkey with so much eclat in England, lately met with a novel accident, in biting his tongue through. As he only chatters, the injury will not be as serious as if he had strained his leg, or luxed his ankle.

The archbishop of Paris, distributing the annual prizes at the school, passed by two children of Talma's, to whom prizes were awarded, his reverence being no friend of the stage. When his grace departed, the children obtained their prizes.

COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.—A new play in five acts has been lately brought out at this Theatre. It is entitled The Three Strangers, and is said to be written by Miss Lee, authoress of the Canterbury Tales. The first is somewhat complex; the two first acts unfold nothing of it, and Mrs. Glover and Blanchard, as Mrs. Wheelburgh, and the Intendant, failed to rescue them from intolerable dullness. As the play proceeds Mr. Warde, by his excellent acting, kept the audience in good humor, and towards the end of it, he and Charles Kemble made a very interesting scene of the discovery of the son's guilt, by the third stranger, Sir. Cooper, who also acted extremely well. The curtain fell rather abruptly, just as every body was expecting further explanations; it was not greeted there, and they manked picture, as it is called, on the stage, and left the rest to be guessed at. It was announced for repetition amid a tumult of applause and disapprobation.

Mr. Braham and Mr. Phillips are playing at the Dublin Theatre. The opera of Love in a Village was brought forward. Mr. Braham played Hawthorn—Mr. Phillips, Young Meadows.

Bell's Life in London has the following just panegyric on Miss Stephens:—There is, however, a charm which has justly placed this lady as first favourite of the public for many years; it is the charm of modesty. Never did female keep a more even, steady course of exemplary conduct than Miss Stephens. It was her matchless voice that first commanded public attention, and continued to excite public admiration, but it has been her conduct that has secured for her public esteem and general respect.

Matthews, who had been attacked in the European Magazine, in consequence of his "trip to America," by one who signed himself a "Native Yankee," has replied in the January Number of that publication. A London paper says he "has defended himself on this occasion with so much humour, that, if he had delivered it himself 'At Home,' it would have afforded great amusement to his auditors. It is added that he has successfully vindicated himself from the charge of malignity and ingratitude, and proved that he had made no reflections on the National Character of the Americans, but had only levelled peculiar individuals and ludicrous incidents, as in his imitations of the Scotch, Irish, Welch, &c. &c. The whole indeed is manly, spirited and humorous, and shows that this whimsical offspring of Thalia can write as well as speak, to the credit of his character."

A treaty with the Belantse-etes, or Mennatarees, was concluded between General Atkinson and Major O'Falon, and many chiefs of this tribe, at the Lower Mandan village, on the 30th of June, 1825, and has been ratified by the senate and approved by the president. It provides for a friendly intercourse between the parties—the Belantse-etes's acknowledge the supremacy and claim the protection of the United States—it is promised that they shall be kindly treated—none but American citizens, duly authorised, are to trade with them—they are to apprehend all others, and deliver them to the United States' agents—depredations by either party are forbidden, and the means of redress agreed upon, in case of wrongs by either—and the tribe is not to aid or assist any tribe or band of Indians not in amity with the United States. This is the whole substance of the treaty. It is signed, among others, by Shan-a-hat-say-e-see, the wolf chief; E-re-ah-rel, the chief who makes the roads; Mah-buck sho-ok-de an, the one that carries the snake, &c. A treaty, with the same provisions, was also concluded with the Ricara Indians on the 18th of July, and has been approved and ratified by the president and senate.

PUBLIC LANDS.

From a statement recently laid before the house of representatives, it appears, that the whole amount of money paid by individuals into the several land offices of the U. States, and which became forfeited, is $561,044 33. The account commences in 1787 and ends with 1824. The greatest amount forfeited in any one year was $79,696 in 1813—in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, only $5,595—in 1824, $43,570, chiefly in Ohio. The aggregate forfeitures in the several states, in round numbers, have been as follows: In Ohio 297,000—Indiana 36,500—Illinois 18,000—Missouri 13,000—Mississippi 76,000—Alabama 88,000—Michigan 760. The forfeitures on sales at New York in 1787, and at Pittsburg in 1786, amounted to $30,200.

Sick and disabled Seamen.—There was paid on account of them, during the year 1824, the sum of $49,602 32. At Bath, 1033; Portland, 1456; Portsmouth 663; Boston 5548; Providence 762; Newport 510; New York 11,385; Philadelphia 4936; Baltimore 6968; Alexandria 740; Norfolk 2788; Camden, N. C. 517; Charleston 1291; Savannah 2689; N. Orleans 5432; Pensacola 1115. All else, under $500. The rates are various at the different ports. The support is from 2 dollars to 5 25 per week. The highest grade being at New Orleans, exclusive of physicians' charges, &c. In the New York hospital, the whole charge amounts to three dollars per week—in Philadelphia to 2 80—in Baltimore to 3 50—in New Orleans to 5 25, besides the compensation of a physician there.

SALE OF CHURCHES.—A bill was lately introduced into the assembly of New York, to prevent the sale of churches and meeting-houses, with their lots, &c. It seems that one had been brought under the hammer, at the suit of a clergyman, for the payment of his salary. Much debate took place on the subject. It was thought best to treat all bodies or associations in the same manner, and the bill was rejected—38 to 45.

SHEEP.—It appears that there are 3,496,539 of these useful animals in the state of N. York. The number is not much, if any, less in Pennsylvania. There are many also in the New England states and in Ohio—and the whole quantity in the United States may be estimated at more than fifteen millions. They are rapidly increasing. The breeding of them is a primary business with many of our agriculturalists—and some of them have several thousands.

INCONSISTENCIES.—A young woman was recently committed to Bridewell, New York, for appearing in boy's apparel at the Park theatre. It has been asked—If it is an offence against the laws of New York for a female to appear in the boxes of a theatre in the costume of the other sex, why is it not an offence of equal magnitude to appear thus upon the stage?

A few weeks ago, two men in one of the Eastern states, were partially stripped and publicly whipped in the open street, before several hundred spectators—had they voluntarily exposed their persons in this manner, the law would have punished them—Thus wears the world!

TEAS.—In the city of New-York, on the 15th inst. took place the trial of the right to 2245 chests of Hyson Tea, valued at $40,000, which had been found in that city and had been taken possession of by the Marshal of the United States, on the ground of their fraudulent conveyance from the public store in Philadelphia, without the duties having been paid, or even secured, according to law. The teas were imported by Edward Thompson of Philadelphia. The case was brought up formal in the District Court of the United States, and after the evidence had been heard, and the judge delivered his direction to the jury, they brought in a *special verdict*, on the facts only. It is to be carried up the Supreme Court for adjudication on the points of law, which are said to be various and conflicting. The claimants of the tea rest their defence on the fact that they were *bona fide* purchasers, and that they became so without any knowledge of the fraudulent conveyance alleged against the importer in Philadelphia. On the other hand it is said that by the United States statute law the government possesses a lien on such dutiable property as may have been obtained from the public stores in a surreptitious manner, to which no subsequent contract can effectually form a bar.

It is stated, that not long since, on Leaf River, Mississippi, while a planter was from home, and his wife and five children sleeping in a room which had but one door and no window, the house took fire, and that when the lady awoke, the only passage by which escape could have been effected, was then filled with the flames. In this horrible situation, she embraced the youngest of the children and rushed through the consuming element but such was her consternation, and she was so burnt that the child was lost. The unfortunate woman ran to the nearest neighbour's, a mile distant, and expired. The house and five children were all consumed.

In the last number of the Baltimore Mechanics' Magazine, there is noticed an invention of a life preserver, which consists of a hollow, cylindrical ring, made without a seam, into which air is blown from the lips, confined by the means of a stop cock, and then bound around the body. The body is thus balanced in the water and prevented from sinking lower than the hips. The ring weighs but twelve ounces, and can be carried in the pocket.

Mrs. Mary Stocker in the 103d year of her age, is now living in Galway, New-York.—She never saw any tea till she was 17 years old. When tea first came into use, the women used to carry cups and saucers in their pockets when they paid a visit. She never saw a potatoe until she was 20 years old, and her father was loth to plant them, fearing they might overrun the ground and could not be rooted up.

The young king of the Sandwich Islands, Choo-Choola, is aged about 14 years, and is brother to the late king Rhio Rhio. While lord Byron, who brought from England the body of his late majesty, was at the island, he assisted at the coronation of the new king.—A part of the ceremony consisted in crossing two swords over the royal head; one of the weapons being held by the prime minister Billy Pitt, and the other by lord Byron. The latter, after going through his august rite, turned to the populace, and brandished his sword, exclaimed in English "Now damn ye obey the king!"

Dr. Hull, of Genesee, N. Y. has made an important and delicate surgical operation upon the body of a young gentleman of that village named Stuart. An orifice was made under the arm between two of the upper ribs, into the cavity of the body, above the diaphragm, into the region of the lungs. The lungs were found extensively maturated—the discharge has been more than two quarts. There is some prospect of his recovery, as he at present is considerably better.

A letter from Guayaquil, of 31st October, received in Boston, says, "The steamboat which lately arrived here from England started hence about a month since for Lima, but when at sea three days, was obliged to put in for fuel. In her passage from here to Guarney, she likewise put in three or four times for the same reason. The owner of the boat, who had invested his whole fortune to the amount of $50,000 in her, was so much discouraged, that while the passengers were at dinner (with the exception of five on shore, gunning) he went below, and fired a pistol into the magazine. The whole quarter deck of the vessel was blown into the air; five of the passengers were killed, and several wounded. Mr. Sweet, of Boston, who was on shore, lost all his baggage, and many valuable papers. It is supposed that the owner, who was an Italian, was insane at the time he fired the pistol, although five minutes before he was sitting at dinner and conversing as usual. The passengers killed belonged to this place, and were very respectable people."

MR. JEFFERSON.—It appears that this venerable man, whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, is now laboring under pecuniary embarrassment. In order to meet the demands against him, and at the same time avoid the sacrifice which would attend the forcing of his estate into the market in the present depressed state of prices, he has applied to the Legislature of Virginia, for leave to dispose of his property by lottery.

BOLIVAR.—He is a very small thin man, with the appearance of great personal activity; his face is well formed, but furrowed with fatigue and anxiety. The fire of his quick black eye is very remarkable. He wears large mustachios, and his hair is dark and curling. After many opportunities of seeing him, I may say that I never met with a face which gave a more exact idea of a man. Boldness, enterprise, activity, intrigue, proud impatience, and a persevering and determined spirit, are plainly marked upon his countenance, and expressed by every motion of his body.

The Grand Chapter of the state of New-York propose building in Albany a splendid Hall, for the accommodation of the Grand Chapter and other masonic assemblies. It is intended to raise the estimated cost of the work (from 75 to 100,000 dollars,) by shares of $100 each, to be issued only to brethren of the craft, either individuals or lodges; and it is expected that the investment will yield from seven to nine per cent per annum.

The St John's Courier contains a list of more than a hundred vessels built in the province of New Brunswick within the last year, of which one was of 698 tons burthen, seven from 600 to 600 tons, twenty five from 3 to 400 tons, twenty-eight from 2 to 300 tons, twenty from 1 to 200 tons, and twenty-one from 25 to 100 tons. This shows a great increase in this branch of business within the province.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From late English papers.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued to the 2d February

The official account of the capture of the Castle of St. Juan d' Ulloa, had reached London.

Great activity had taken place in the South American stocks. It was said France was about to recognize their Independence. The stocks had however given away again.

A letter from Genoa, of December 28, received by a house in New York, says—"It is supposed here that the first act of Constantine, the new Emperor of Russia, will be to march against the Turkish empire, he being friendly to the Greek cause, and a sworn enemy to the Turks. Many convulsions may arise in consequence of the death of Alexander—as yet it is difficult to devise what will be the result. A continental war is, however, apprehended, should the policy of the late emperor not be adopted by his successor.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated the 18th of November:

"It is reported that the new Egyptian expedition has proceeded against Missolonghi, to renew the attack upon that fortress, and we momently expect information from that quarter. A French sloop of war has just brought in a Tartar from Modon, sent from Ibrahim Pacha to the Porte, with seven thousand human ears, the result of his victories in the Morea. Accounts from Candia are favorable to the Greeks. It appears that island has again revolted—many of the strong places are still in the hands of the Turks. It is expected the Greek fleet will go to the relief of Missolonghi."

It is said that Mr. Perkins has sold the secret of his steam gun to the government; and that he had rejected a munificent offer for it made by one of the Continental powers. The most satisfactory experiments were made with it lately in London, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington, and a great number of officers of engineers and artillery. Supposing 250 balls to be thrown in a minute, or 15,000 an hour; 15,000 oz. of powder would be required every hour, or 15,000 pounds every 6 hours. This would cost about £425. Mr. Perkins believes he can throw the same

number of bails with five bushels of coal, which would reduce the expense to 3 or £4 for six hours.

The London Literary Gazette of the 24th December asserts that Sir Walter Scott is now engaged in writing the Life of Buonaparte; that the work is well advanced, and will probably be ready for publication about the end of next autumn. It is said to be written "in a fine vein of philosophical impartiality, and breathes throughout the most perfect candour and good temper. The style is also spoken of as being carefully attended to, and a chaste example of historical excellence."

Halton, the celebrated runner, was killed in a pugilistic combat with a Bath tinman, of the name of Henderson, after a combat of two hours, at Newnham common, a short distance from Hungerford. The deceased was sensible when taken off the ground; but he died in three hours after. What a barbarous custom they have in England of punching one another to death for amusement.

An English paper avers "that a most important discovery has lately been made in London, in the production of a composition metal or alloy, which equals gold in the richness of its color, and its applicability to articles of plate and ornamental purposes; it also resists the action of the atmosphere, not tarnishing or oxodising, even when exposed out of doors to the sea. Some specimens of this metal, which is termed Mosaic Gold, have been handed about in the higher circles, and we understand that orders to an immense amount have already been received."

The last Annual Obituary of the Russian Empire, published at St. Petersburg, records the death of a man at the very advanced age of 168, near to Polosk, on the frontier of Livonia. He had seen seven Sovereigns on the Throne of Russia, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus. He had been a soldier in the thirty years war, at the battle of Pultown, in 1709, he was 51 years of age. At the age of 93 he married his third wife, with whom he lived 50 years; the two youngest sons of this marriage were 86 and 92 respectively in the year 1796; the oldest of his other sons in the same year were 95 and 92 respectively. The entire family of this patriarch comprises 138 descendants, who all lived together in the village of Poltatzka, which the Empress Catharine the Second caused to be built for them, granting, at the same time, a considerable tract of land for their support. In the 163d year of his age, this modern Nestor was in the enjoyment of the most robust health.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

Mr. Noah acknowledges the receipt of several small sums of money, handed to him for the relief of the *Boston Bard*.

The house of *Lippincotts & Co.* have had a meeting with their creditors, and have made such an expose of their affairs, showing a considerable surplus, that they unanimously have requested them to resume business.

Mr. Povall has reported a bill to the house of representatives of this state, to establish a bank at Erie; and another to establish an additional bank at Philadelphia—the latter to be called the Manufacturers' Bank.

The number of deaths of children, under one year of age, was precisely the same last year in New York and Philadelphia, viz. 1109 in each city. There were 12% more deaths in New York than in Philadelphia.

The Concert on Tuesday evening, was well attended and admirably performed; the singing of Mrs Burke, Miss Kelly, Miss Jefferson, and Signior Cardini, was highly applauded.—There were about 1650 tickets sold, more than 150 were refused to be sold at the door, the Hall being so much crowded.

Mr. M. T. C. Gould proposes to publish, in semi monthly numbers, reports of Sermons, preached by Ministers of the Methodist Church—each number to contain a sermon and a prayer, taken down in short hand.

The bill directing the closing of certain public stairways leading from Front to Water street, in this city, has passed the senate. The stairways directed to be closed are the two between Chesnut and Dock streets.

By the last census it would appear that there are two hundred and eleven slaves in this state. This estimate is erroneous; the number is not near so great, for in taking the census, those employed returned all servants as slaves, who were bound to serve until the age of twenty-eight.

The Clay Factory of Mr. J. B. Nones, near Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

Mr. Charles Rogers, of this city, has been missing since the evening of the 30th of December last, and has never since been heard of, although every exertion has been made to discover what has become of him. Mrs. Rogers offers a reward of $200, to any person who will give her certain information of the fate or place of concealment of the said Charles; she is fearful that some fatal accident has happened to him, or some illegal duress is imposed upon his person.

On the 20th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. Robert Ross fell from the foretopmast crosstrees of the brig Mary, Captain Davis, in the Delaware, and was killed.

Judge Chapman has been acquitted by the Legislature of this state, of all the charges that were preferred against him. Messrs. Fisher and Douglass of Harrisburg, were his counsel.

Mr. Chapman, is meeting with great success in New-York in relieving persons laboring under impeded articulation.

Accounts from New-Harmony of the 21st January, states that Mr. Owen arrived there in good health, on the 12th, and so great was the eagerness of the people to see him, and to receive an account of his progress, that he was induced to hold a meeting in the church on the evening of the same day.

The bullocks raised and fatted by Joshua Taylor and John Walters of Chester county, and slaughtered in Philadelphia last week weighed, the first, 1845 pounds, and the other 1717 pounds.

From Richmond, we learn, that the bill to authorize Mr. Jefferson to dispose of his real estate by Lottery, finally passed the House of Delegates on Saturday last, by a vote of 125 to 62, and we learn there is no reason to doubt that it will pass the Senate.

The following are the numbers drawn on Wednesday, in the New-York Literature Lottery.

Nos. 23 30 1 34 32 31 21 7

On Tuesday week, a sword was presented to Captain Warrington, by the Governor of Virginia, in the hall of the House of Representatives—as a testimony of respect on the part of that State for the services of the gallant captain, in the action with the Epervier, in April, 1814.

It is stated that the Virginia representatives who voted in favor of the bill for a convention to alter the constitution of that state, represented a population of 305,640; while those who were opposed to it represented only 215,525.

Wm. Nesbit Mitchell recently died in South Carolina. The Sunday following his death his body was burnt in an iron coffin purchased for the occasion in 1803. By the even tenor of his actions through life, he commanded the respect and esteem of all.

Among the visitors at present to the seat of government is that venerable and distinguished republican and patriot, Albert Gallatin.

General Atkinson, of the United States, has also arrived from the command of the Western frontier, which he has held for several years past.

Thomas Kennedy and his wife were drowned last week in attempting to cross Conodoguinet creek on the ice, about a mile from Carlisle, Pa.

John Cleves Symmes has arrived in Washington city, and is delivering lectures in explanation and support of his theory of the earth.

Some of the principal manufacturers and wool growers, assembled at Washington during the present session, exhibited specimens of wool from various parts of the United States. A sample sent by Judge Pendleton, of Dutchess county, N. Y. was pronounced to be the finest exhibited. It was of the Saxon breed.

Two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Barts, St. Kitts, Nevis and Antigua, about the 1st instant.

On the 21st December, a steam-boat and a frigate passed the Grand Canal of North Holland, on their way to New Deippe. This passage is made with the greatest facility, the vessels going at the rate of five or six knots.

Mr. Clay is much improved in health. Mr. Gaillard, of the U. S. senate, is so ill, that his dissolution is hourly expected. His physicians have no hope of his recovery. He is a gentleman of great worth, and much esteemed.

Mr. Anderson, of the Albany theatre, in a dispute with a stage-coach runner, drew a pistol and wounded him; not dangerously

The quantity of cotton landed at the wharves in Savannah, Geo. exclusive of that brought by wagons and small boats, amounted, on the 1st inst. to 45,000 bags.

The whole number of cadets attached to captain Partridge's Military Academy, Middletown is 289.

An organized conspiracy among a number of negro boys of Norfolk, Va. to rob and plunder Stores, Dwellings, &c. has just been discovered. Their schemes were so adroitly concerted, by private signal, and other devices, as to throw store keepers and others off their guard while they bore off articles of Merchandise from the counters, doors, &c.

Since the 1st of January, 1824, the Naval Courts of Enquiry and Courts Martial have cost the Treasury, altogether, the sum of 18,977 dollars.

It is stated that Com. Porter has determined to enter into the Mexican service. At the last advices he was taking leave of his friends in Washington, preparatory to his leaving that city for Mexico, which he expects to do in a few days.

The cold, in Lower Canada, has been intense. On "the cold Wednesday," three weeks ago, the mercury fell in Montreal to 34 deg. below zero, and in Quebec to 38 degrees!

The Portsmouth, N. H. Light House, so called, was lately discovered to be on fire, but was saved by the extraordinary exertions of the officers and men belonging to Fort Constitution, some of whom were frozen.—The fire was occasioned by coals placed near the lamp to prevent the oil from chilling.

Since the 4th of July, 1776, the government has expended in the purchase of real estate, in behalf of the United States, within the territorial limits of the States, the sum of 361,938 dollars.

A bill is before the Legislature of New-York to incorporate the Jefferson *West* Dock Company to establish *Dry* Docks.

The Lt. Governor of Upper Canada, has prorogued parliament, thanking them in his speech, for the supplies voted, &c. &c.

The purchase and erection of Custom Houses and Public Warehouses, has cost the general government since 1815, the sum of 363,624 dollars.

The Quapaw Indians commenced removing from their lands on the Arkansas, which they ceded to the United States in November, 1824, and are now on their way to Red River country, under the direction of Mr. Barraque, Sub-Agent, to join the Coldean Indians, on the Southern border of this Territory.

There are now in the city of New York one hundred and one public places of worship.

Returns from the districts give Lower Canada a population of 320,679 souls. The aggregate number of emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec in the last seven years is 68,334. A third of them, it is thought, have gone to the United States.

The common council of Boston have taken up the subject of the reformation of juvenile offenders, they have allotted a house for the commencement of operations.

The Athenæum company of Baltimore, with a spirit of liberality for which that city is peculiarly distinguished, have purchased a lot 70 by 90 feet, on which they contemplate erecting a splendid edifice as a gallery of fine arts.

The coroner of New York was called on the 18th inst. to view the body of an unknown colored woman, found at the store No. 171 South street. She was shipped on board the schr. Mirror, from Baltimore. The discovery was made in consequence of the barrel being opened, in mistake, by the wrong consignee. The barrel was marked P. X. No. 2.

The Legislature of Ohio adjourned, *sine die*, a few days ago, after a session of 67 days; during which they passed 125 acts, a majority of which are of a local nature. Amongst other acts of the Session, was the establishment of four additional Military Divisions.

A vessel having a *case* of small pox on board, has been ordered to perform quarantine at Mobile—*singular freight this!*

At the letting of 25 miles of the Ohio Canal, on the 18th ult. there were 2500 applicants, 175 of which offered for the whole line proposed to be let. The contracts have been taken at $26,000 less than the estimate made by the Engineers.

As one of the Williamstown (N. Y.) line of stages was lately crossing the river on ice opposite Troy, the horses plunged into a hole, and all (four in number) were drowned. The driver with difficulty saved himself by getting on the top of the carriage. Fortunately there were no passengers in the stage at the time.

The last Mail from the West brought the news of the death of Judge Todd, one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a gentleman as distinguished for his amiability and rectitude in private life, as for his ability in the line of his public duty.

A stage coach driver, (named Brown, lately a resident in Salem,) on the line between Concord and Groton, N. Y. was found frozen stiff upon his box on the road, on Tuesday week, holding the reins in his hands. He was dead, and the reins clenched so fast, that they were obliged to be cut before they could be extricated from his grasp.

The Canadian Courant states that large quantities of whiskey have been smuggled into Canada from the United States, much to the injury of the distillers of that province.—The material of the liquor is said to be so much cheaper in the states than in Canada, that smuggling is an object.

Three additional attempts have been made to burn the city of Charleston, S. C. in three different parts of the town. The Courier states that in all of these situations, one at each extremity, and the other in the centre of the city, the most unequivocal evidences of a determination to destroy the town, are exhibited.

From a return laid before Congress it appears that the number of deaths and desertions in the Army of the United States, for the last three years, terminating on the 30th Sept. last, were as follows, viz: deaths, 611—desertions, two thousand five hundred and forty one!

At one of the public schools in Paris, the annual prize for good behaviour was conferred on two American boys.

Mr. Alexander Cockburn, the British Minister to the Republic of Columbia, has a salary of six thousand pounds a year. This is considerably more than the salary of the President of the United States.

About 500 emigrants were expected to arrive at Buenos Ayres within a few months from France. The commissioner who was employed to send them, was careful to get moral and useful men, and had extended his offers to Switzerland and Germany. 400 were expected from Great Britain, half of whom were Scotch.

A private letter from Potosi, says that Bolivar has 15,000 troops of the line, and munitions in plenty, and the means of doubling that number, so that he could now renew his campaigns.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that the ruins of the fire in Courtst. Boston, which occurred on the night of November 9th, (now more than three months,) are still smoking. The cause is probably found in the considerable quantities of sea-coal, used in the stores destroyed, and which was buried under the crumbling walls and falling timbers.

An insurance company has been established in Guayaquil. On the first day the books were opened, upwards of two hundred thousand dollars were subscribed by forty merchants.

A reward of one hundred dollars has been offered for the apprehension of John Weidle, who made off with a package of Bank notes, amounting to $3,833 93, entrusted to him at Columbia, Penn. to be delivered to the Cashier of the Lancaster Bank.

The only Brazilian vessel of war at Rio Janeiro, Dec. 26, was the Don Pedro 74, Com. Jewet. She arrived there from Ceara, were she took on board 800 persons fleeing from famine, 160 of whom died on the passage, and 200 were sick at Rio.

Dr. M'Culloch has pointed out a superior method of cleaning and improving the surface of gold trinkets; he directs the trinkets to be boiled in water of ammonia, which dissolves the metallic copper of the alloy to a certain depth, and leaves a surface of pure gold.

By a report on the subject of Light Houses, from the secretary of the Treasury, it appears that 93 Light Houses and 10 Floating Beacons have been established along our Coast.

Experiments are daily made to reduce the original cost of merchandise. In numerous articles success has fully attended them; however, little has yet been done to reduce the expense of manufacturing paper; an article in constant demand, and of which such immense quantities are daily consumed.

A poor wood cutter in the neighborhood of Coquimbo has discovered a very rich silver mine, which is expected to be more productive than the mine of Potos.

A very distressing fire occurred at Mobile, Alabama, on the morning of the 26th ult. 4 houses were consumed, and more than 40 persons were wounded by the explosion of gun powder, which blew up the whole range of buildings. Almost every person in the immediate vicinity was knocked down, either by the shock or by flying timber.

Proposals have been issued in Boston, by Mr. John R. Parker, for publishing a paper called the Marine Telegraph, exclusively devoted to Marine Intelligence, to be commenced on the 1st of March next, price 5 dollars per annum, 2 dollars semi annually—similar to Lloyd's Lists, London.

The Duke of Saxe Weimar, arrived in New-Orleans from Mobile, on the 21st ultimo.

The Baltimore Patriot contains a letter from Fredericksburgh, giving an account of two more instances of Kidnapping young negroes in Maryland, who were born free. If any crime under Heaven deserves the punishment of hanging, it is this.

A horse-thief having escaped from Massachusetts to Burlington, Vt. with a stolen horse and gig, was there arrested and imprisoned. The jailor, however, a humane man, accommodated the prisoner with meals at his own table. But the ungrateful dog secreted some of the knives, and cut his way out of the jail ere the pursuers arrived.

Mr. Isaac Johnson, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. was drowned on Sunday evening by attempting to cross the Hudson on the ice. His cries for help were heard; but the ice was too frail to permit even the stoutest hearts to accomplish his rescue from the icy embrace of death.

The family of Pliny Merrick, Esq. of Worcester, Mass. had a narrow escape from suffocation and fire on the night of the 1st inst.—One of the family happening to awake, found respiration so difficult as to induce an examination into the cause. Twenty-five bushels of Charcoals in the cellar, were found to be on fire. The effect of the vapor was so great that all the family were sick two or three days after.

A man by the name of Randall, recently made his escape from the jail in Butler county, Ohio, by assuming the dress of his wife, who had been permitted to visit him. He had been confined on the charge of having counterfeited Spanish dollars.

The new steam-boat Caravan, owned by Mr. Gilman, of Cincinnati, run upon the rocks of the grand chain in the Ohio, on the 31st of January. She was so much injured, that it was with much difficulty that she was kept from sinking until a sand-bar was reached.

The whole number of deaths in New York, during the last week, was 118—of which 22 were by consumption, and 19 influenza.

The Lotteries actually drawn in the state of Maryland last year, had an aggregate capital of 1,242,330 dollars. The amount of the present year will, probably, be larger than the last.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

Communications received since our last will be duly attended to—we have neither time nor room for further particulars this week.

We have been presented with the first number of "The Franklin Journal, and American Mechanics Magazine," devoted to the useful arts, internal improvements, and general science; it is under the patronage of the Franklin Institute, and edited by Dr. Jones, accompanying the present number is an extremely interesting view of a Railway, &c. which we have been permitted to transfer to our columns; this work will be well deserving of general encouragement, which it will no doubt receive, from an enlightened and liberal public. It is published in the pamphlet form consisting of 64 pages, and issued monthly at $3 per annum.

The 22d was attended with the usual demonstrations of joy and gratitude; the military display was brilliant and imposing; at noon Mr. Brown delivered before the Washington Benevolent Society, a spirited oration in his best style, in the new theatre, which was crowded to overflowing with the beauty and fashion of the city; the members of the Cincinnati, several literary societies, and companies in uniform were also present, and presented an animated and interesting spectacle, may every return of the day be thus held in most dear and honoured remembrance, and continue to gather new lustre and glory as it descends down to posterity.

With pleasure we acknowledge the receipt of $15 dollars from "a few members of the Union Philosophical Society, of Dickinson College," and also $5 from (A.M.W.) Coatsville, [a lady we presume,] for the relief of the "Boston Bard;" it shall be forwarded with other donations on Tuesday next, until when further donations will be received from those who have taken an interest in his present afflictions. It is probable we shall publish, as soon as arrangements can be effected, an elegant collection of the best effusions of the Boston Bard, which it is presumed will not be altogether unacceptable to the literary public, especially at the present moment, when a brief space may close the opportunity of paying a just tribute to the talents of this unfortunate child of genius, in the only way in which it can be of actual service to him.

The bill relative to fugitive slaves passed the house of representatives on the 16th inst. much to the surprise and regret of numerous respectable and benevolent individuals, who have given the subject their serious attention. Among others, a petition was forwarded to the legislature from the Abolition Society of Pennsylvania, which presented arguments against the passage of the bill in its present form, of so clear, so rational, and so forcible a character, as should alone, independent of the good sense and philanthropy of the members themselves, have decided the fate of the bill, and consigned it to its proper place. In the course of the remarks made by the society in their petition, it is observed,—By the act of 1780, under which they were incorporated, it is made the duty of the society to promote, among other things, the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage—they are not conscious of having done any act which would justify the legislature in rendering them unsafe in the performance of acts which, by the bill before you, might make benevolent individuals the companions of convicts, felons of a deep and obnoxious character, and the ignominious tenants of prisons. And is it possible, we ask, that a bill, with such tendencies, and at such a time as this, when the lights of science, of moral, political and religious freedom, are represented as shining forth, like the sun at noon-day, with increased and increasing richness, should not only be brought before the legislature of our state, but, as if to give the lie direct to the boasted improvement of the age, receive the sanction of the representatives of the great state of Pennsylvania—a state which yields to no other in the confederacy for moral worth and intelligence, which wears upon its escutcheon the proud motto of liberty, virtue, and independence? Is it possible the bill has been viewed with that cautious deliberation, which should mark the enactment of any new and unusual law? It can scarcely be believed—some undue influence must have been exercised; some unwarrantable prejudice, or partiality, or fear, or treachery, must have poured its lethargic power upon the minds of those who should ever be the firm, unyielding and consistent advocates of justice and truth, and be ever ready to succour the oppressed, to resist encroachment and lawless usurpation from any and every quarter, without favour or affection; else, why the passage of this act, which goes to wrench from the philanthropist the exercise of those duties which his heart dictates? The sixth section of this obnoxious bill makes it a misdemeanor for any person who shall obstruct the apprehension of any fugitive, &c.; or, in other words, that individual who shall "obstruct," in any way, the carrying back into bondage of a human being, however barbarous the mode which a savage taskmaster may choose to adopt to bring him back to the thraldom from whence he has fled, and rivetting the chains which he has cast from him in a fit of ecstacy, in the hope of enjoying his freedom, or despair at the lengthened chain he is doomed to drag—the individual, we say, who shall interfere in such an affair, is marked as a felon, as a criminal, and must suffer the pains and penalties which this most humane law, of a most benevolent and merciful legislature, has attached thereto, viz. be fined five hundred dollars, undergo an imprisonment of six months, give security to keep the peace for one year, &c. For what? Why, reader, as already observed, for the heinous offence of rescuing from the clutch of some petty, heartless tyrant, a being, who, wearing the form and likeness of man, is dragged with perhaps brutal violence from our doors, as his arms are outstretched in supplication and appeal toward the admirable motto which adorns our courts of law and justice, and our halls of legislation—"Virtue, LIBERTY, and independence."

The Richmond Enquirer remarks that the custom of the Senate, in sitting with closed doors, is frequently attended with serious loss to the public. Speeches, say the editors, are frequently made, which would do honour to any deliberative assembly in the world.—Among these precious morceaus, is a speech lately made by Mr. John Randolph, (on the Panama mission) which is said to have been one of the most eloquent and luminous addresses ever delivered in either house of congress.

The Pennsylvania Canal Bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

ST. CECELIA SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the St. Cecelia Society of Philadelphia, held at the Musical Fund Hall, on the 6th inst:—The following Officers and Managers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—A. M. Pessoni.
Secretary—Wm. E. Tucker.
Treasurer—J. C. Keyser.
Instrumental Leader—E. R. Hansen.
Vocal Conductor—J. B. L. Roy.
Managers—U. K. Hill, J. H. Longacre, A. Bacon, I. C. Roberts, A. S. Van Pelt, I. J. Worrell, E. Dallett, Charles Ralkley.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11. Schr. Gen. M'Donald, Ferrier, 11 days from St. Jago de Cuba, with sugar and coffee.
21. Brig Stephen Girard, Craighead, 12 days from Port au Prince, with mdze.
Brig Mary, Lawa, 10 days from Havana, with sugar and coffee.
22. Brig Decatur, Campbell, 9 days from Matanzas, with sugar and mo asses.
Brig Philadelphia, Auchinleck, 12 days from Havana, with sugar and molasses.
24. Eliza, Gerken, 24 days from Vera Cruz, in ballast.
Ship Ohio, Garvin, 18 days from New Orleans, with sugar, cotton and tobacco.

CLEARANCES.

Feb. 18. Brig Maine, Kelly, for East Florida.
Schr. Cornwall, Baker for Halifax.
20. Ship Tuscarora, Scrill for Liverpool.
Brig Dwight, Cann ngham, for Vera Cruz.
Schr. Argo, Remington, for Havana.
22. Brig Moro, Carnell, for Aux Cayes.

TO RENT,

A CABINET MAKER'S Shop; the old established stand of Joseph Collins, de ceased, in the Village of Hadd n field.
feb 14—tf SARAH COLLINS.

Boarding School at Kimberton

PARENTS and others who may incline to place their Children in the Boarding School at Kimberton, are respectfully referred to
SAMUEL L. ARCHER, No. 265 Arch street.
JOSEPH WARNER No 171 Market street,
WILLIAM STEVENSON, No 76 Chesnut street.
EDWIN WALTER, Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.
ROBERT V. MASSEY, No. 249 North Third street.
SAMUEL KIMBER, corner of Third and Race streets.
Kimberton, 3d mo. 1825. feb 25—6t

GEORGE FARR'S

CITY CLOTHING STORE,

No. 234 Market street, above Sixth street,

HAS received, by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Velvets, Toilanett, silk and Velvet and other Vestings, which will be made in the most fashionable style and from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than can be purchased in the United States. Clothing ready made, of every description made to order.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected by ALEXANDER BENSON, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 2 South Third street.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1826.

PUBLIC STOCKS.		Prices Paid.	Present Prices.
LOANS.			
United States six per cent.	1813	$100	$101 25
	1814	100	102 75
	1815	100	106 50
Do. five per cent. loan of	1820	100	104 75
Do.	1821	100	105 00
Do. four and a half per cent. loan		100	94 50
Do. three per cent.	do.	100	82 00
Pennsylvania five per cent.	do.	100	105 00
Philadelphia six per cent.	do.	100	117 00
Do. five per cent.	do.	100	100 50
Schuylkill Navigation six per cent.		100	107 00
Union Canal six per cent. loan		100	104 00
Massac six per cent.	do.	100	110 00
Do. five per cent.	do.	100	103 00
BANK STOCKS.			
United States Bank		100	114 00
Bank of North America		400	470 00
Bank of Pennsylvania		400	400 00
Bank of Philadelphia		100	101 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank		50	51 50
Commercial Bank		50	50 75
Mechanic' Bank		50	43 50
Schuylkill Bank		25	29 00
Bank of the Northern Liberties		50	50 00
Bank of Southwark		50	54 25
Bank of Germantown		50	54 00
Bank of Kenden		50	41 00
INSURANCE STOCKS.			
Pennsylvania		400	410 00
Philadelphia		100	140 00
North America		10	9 70
Union		50	60 00
Phœnix		50	74 00
Delaware		40	38 00
Marine		50	90 00
United States		25	20 00
Atlantic		50	40 00
Mutual Fire Insurance		40	55 00
Pennsylvania Fire do.		50	80 00
Pennsylvania Life Insurance		20	16 50
CANAL, TURNPIKE AND BRIDGE STOCKS.			
Union Canal—old stock		200	100 00
do. new stock		100	170 00
Schuylkill Navigation Shares		50	41 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation		50	30 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal		170	nne.
Lancaster Turnpike shares		200	200 00
Germantown do.	do.	100	50 00
Frankford do	do.	100	80 00
Cheltenham and Willow Grove do.		100	60 00
Schuylkill Permanent Bridge	do.	10	14 00

EXCHANGE.	
Bills on London, 60 days,	9 per cent.
Doubloons	15 50
Gold	3 prem.
Spanish Dollars	par.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 23d inst. by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. ALEXANDER LANG, to Miss MARIA, daughter of Mr. Samuel Ross, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 23d inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mees, Mr. DAVID SNELBAKER, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH DUEY, of Southwark.

On Sunday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM M'PHAIL, to Miss DEBORAH GOODWIN, both of Southwark.

On Monday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. HENRY JAMES GENET, of Albany, to Miss MARTHA ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. Taylor, jr. merchant, of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Wm. E. Ashton, Mr. CHARLES B. SEABEY, to Miss ELIZA QUIN, both of this city.

On the 15th inst. at Newcastle, Del. by the Rev. S. W. Prestman, JOHN FARR, Esq. Chymist, of this city, to Miss MARY JANE M'CULLOUGH, daughter of Capt. James M'Cullough of Newcastle

On Saturday morning, the 18th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Sargeant, Mr. JOSEPH D. DRINKER jr. to Miss ELINOR SKYRIN.

On Wednesday evening, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Wm. E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, to Miss REBECCA PEART, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Fifth Day evening, the 16th inst. at Bristol, Penn. GEORGE H. BURR, to SARAH ANN, daughter of Benjamin Swain, all of this city.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. JOSEPH STEWART, to Miss ELWINNA L. WALTON.

DIED,

On Friday morning, the 24th inst. Commodore RICHARD DALE, aged 70 years.

On Thursday, the 23d inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. REBECCA HAHN, wife of Mr. Peter Hahn.

On Thursday morning last, after a long and painful illness, Miss SARAH RAUSH.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 22d inst. Mrs. ANNA P. TAYLOR, wife of Joseph Taylor.

On Tuesday, the 21st instant, Mr. HUGH SPARKS, in the 42d year of his age.

On the 8th inst. near Emmetsburgh in the State of Maryland, after an illness of 3 weeks, Miss MARY TRAINER, aged 20 years and 4 months, for some years past a resident of this city.

On Monday morning, the 20th instant, Miss MARY ROBINSON, in the 25th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning last, HENRY WIKOFF, Esq. in the 56th year of his age.

On Monday, the 20th instant, WILLIAM E. CROUDING, in the 28th year of his age.

On Sunday, the 19th inst. Mrs. SUSANSHAW, consort of John Shaw, Esq. of the Northern Liberties, in the 53d year of her age.

On Saturday, of Phthisis Pulmonalis, Mrs. ANNA EVELINE, wife of Doctor John Y. Clarke, in the 30th year of her age.

On the 15th inst. Mr. BENJAMIN C. WHITE, merchant, of this city.

On the night of the 15th inst. at St. Georges, suddenly, Mr. PETER BAKER, of this city.

On the 14th inst. in Hopewell, Hunterdon county, N. J. after a short illness, Mr. AMOS MOORE HART, eldest brother of one of the proprietors of the United States Gazette, aged 32 years.

On the 20th inst. JAMES TRUMAN, long a respectable inhabitant of this city, aged 73 years.

On Monday, Mrs. HANNAH FEARIS, wife of Bernard Fearis, of this city, aged 78 years.

On the 27th ult. on his passage from Porto Cabello to Philadelphia, Mr. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, in the 38th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, the 19th inst. Mrs MARY HENDERSON, in the 68th year of her age.

On the morning of the 17th inst. Mr. ROBERT CHRISTY, in the 59th year of his age.

On the morning of the 22d inst. MARY, youngest daughter of John Welsh, Esq aged 17 years.

On Wednesday last, Mrs. JOANNA KINCHELLA, wife of Michael Kinchella, also her infant Son.

On Sunday afternoon the 19th inst. THOMAS DURMAN, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 10th inst. at Montreal, after a lingering illness Mr. JAMES WATKINSON, of the Theatre Royal, Montreal, and late of the New York Park Theatre aged 47 years and 3 months.

A GOOD ERA.

FOR a few days past, tickets in the present Class of the Union Canal Lottery, have been rapidly distributed from the several offices in this city, that a great portion of the blanks are off—DECKER, after having selected his numbers with great care, has not been very prodigal of them, they are choice and of happy destination. He has therefore prudently reserved them till the flood of blanks are gone by, desirous that they should not be seen in bad company. Be it remembered that in the New York Literature Lottery, drawn a few days ago, he sold in shares 1 prize of $10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 1,000, and a host of 500's, 100's &c. &c. Besides these within a short period there have been sold at his office (and promptly paid) 1 prize of $ 3,000, 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,050, 1 of 1,000, 30 of 1,000 &c. &c.

P. D. is satisfied with the legitimate favours which Fortune bestows up n him; unlike some others (not of her counsels) who affect by a kind of verbal jockeying, by petty, insidious insinuation to hold out a pretence that the interests to them the distribution of her bounties, a discretion with which they have never been honoured, but in a very small way. "But murder will out." The

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

TWENTIETH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn on the 29th day of March, 1826.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000	
1	do.	10,000	"	10,000	
1	do.	5,000	"	5,000	
1	do.	3,046	"	3,046	
8	do.	1,000	"	8,000	
16	do.	500	"	8,000	
56	do.	100	"	5,600	
57	do.	50	"	2,850	
114	do.	20	"	2,280	
1831	do.	8	"	15,048	
14364	do.	4	"	57,456	
Whole Tickets		$4 00	Quarters	$1 00	
Halves		2 00	Eighths	50	

For lucky numbers apply at

DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets. feb 25—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

COMLY & TEVIS, give notice to the manufacturers of the City and County of Philadelphia, and others that wish to warn themselves of the next sale, that their stores are now ready for the arrangement of any goods consigned to them, and that they will continue to make liberal advances in cash on the receipt of the goods. The next sale will take place on the 1st of March.

Package Sale of Domestic Goods.

Comly & Tevis, in conformity with the resolution of the Manufacturers, will sell,

On Wednesday, the 1st of March next,

About One Thousand packages, comprising all the varieties of goods manufactured in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with a general assortment of eastern made goods.

NOTICE.—The goods will be arranged at the stores of the subscribers, and at No. 22 North Water street, and Catalogues delivered one day previous to sale.—Purchasers are assured every package in the Catalogue will be sold.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

STILLMAN'S

PATENT SAWSETTS.

A NEW supply of Stillman's Patent Sawsetts is received and can be obtained on application to
PARDON DAVIS.
feb 25—tf No. 140 North Third street

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Geore Miller, deceased, are requested to present their accounts duly attested on or before the 15th of March, 1826, to the executors.

HENRY MILLER,
No. 238 St. John street, Philadelphia, N. L.
BENJAMIN HUMPHREYS,
Near the 9 mile stone on the Lancaster turnpike.
feb 25—3t*

CHEAP GOODS,

SOLD by C. K. Servos, No. 80 North Second, 4 doors above Arch street, Philadelphia, for cash, an assortment of Piney Hardware, and Looking Glasses, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Knives and Forks, Spoons and Ladles, Butcher Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Smoothers and Trays, Candlesticks, Britania Lamps, Tea Kettles and Saucepans, Razors and scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Frying Pans, Gridirons, Sad Irons and Coffee Mills, Old Knives and Forks, Tea Knives and Forks, Needles and Knitting Pins, Iron Pots, Skillets, &c. and a great variety of other articles in the housekeeping line. feb 4—3t

DRAWING OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

29 1 28 48 34 19 23 40 38

ONE half of the Capital Prize of Fifty Thousand dollars, remained on hand at Gibbs Office, and the other half went to the Jersey.

50 000.

Take Care of Number One.

WE often hear this axiom repeated, but very few of us seem to mind it; GIBBS, however, knows what it means. On Wednesday a person called at his office, to buy a ticket in the 19th class, of the Union Canal Lottery, and Gibbs showed him the half ticket with 1 2 P on it; and the person rejected it, because No 1, was there. Very well, says Gibbs, I shall lay it by for my own good luck. In an hour or two after, saw the drawing took place, and behold, our owner this ticket the very first a Fifty Thousand Dollar Prize. So much for taking care of number one. Let every man, woman and child therefore, who can spare a dollar, come forward to GIBBS for a change in the next Scheme; he has tickets and shares in the greatest variety. Lose no time away for Post

GIBBS,

No. 4 1-2 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
feb 18—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

TWENTIETH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn on the 29th day of March, 1826.

SCHEME.

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Whole Tickets		$4 00	Quarters	$1 00	
Halves		2 00	Eighths	50	

For lucky numbers apply at

DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets. feb 25—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TW

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO MISS REBECCA BLANK.

Another may promise to love and adore thee,
Protest that his fortune and oaths are all true,
Or swear that the lilies and roses before thee,
Nor fragrance possess, nor their delicate hue.

These sayings so often you've heard, that I reckon
You have no desire to hear them again;
The terrible subject I now sing, dear Beck, on
Is the grief that possesses your languishing swain.

'Twas night you protested that Tommy the tinker,
Whose truth was as dear and as bright as his plates,
With you in life's ocean should certainly sink or
Swim: just as suits best their honours the Fates.

'Twas cruel, oh, Becky, to try to extinguish
The flames of my passion with water so cold;
To but me all hopes of your love to relinquish,
To say I was ugly, and tipsy, and old.

All this was so bad that with pain I could bear it,
But oh! cruel Fates might have spared me one blow;
My readers I'm sure will turn pale when they hear it;
The ingredient troubles—she *used* on my toe.

D. W.

Answers to the Enigmas inserted in the Saturday Evening Post of the 4th inst.

1. Twas Bacchus gave the circling wine,
The Athian's flowers glorious shine;
The Tiger roams to search of prey,
And Herod ruled with haughty sway:
Those initials I'll maintain,
The city of Bath will show quite plain.

2. Colchis long foretold the fall of Troy,
Helen was loved by Priam's amorous boy;
Adonis was by Venus mourned in vain,
When the fierce Boar the lovely youth had slain;
Philip's Son by lawless conquest hurled
Death and destruction o'er a bleeding world;
Mentor was guardian of Ulysses' son,
And taught him vice in all its shapes to shun;
The famed Achilles did for Brisis weep,
And Neptune's trident rules the roaring deep:
Those initials fairly will impart,
Chapman, a master of the healing art.

3. Bee is the insect and rye is the grain,
And Boar is the insect we see very plain
ELIZA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENIGMAS.

A sea bounds my entrance of such serious moment
That without it, the ocean were not element:
A figure comes after much shaped like the sun,
Which is at least the one half of the moon:
The next and last figure, of which I am formed,
Is the name of a plant whose infusion when warmed
Is partaken of freely by matron and maid,
Without fear that a dizziness rise in the head:
My whole is a dwelling where the wild breezes moan,
And the peasant boy whistles his lay of 'sweet home'

2. My first's a conjunction, a vowel contains,
And of Spain's present monarch it bears the remains:
My second's a perpendicular thing,
By the bye, without it, Spain ne'er had a king;
But my last which I mean by my second and third,
For joined together they form but one word,
Is more durable either than monarchs or crowns,
Although it sometimes dealt in by clowns:
It is hard, it is ductile, and many a pound
Of this curious article lies 'neath the ground:
My whole or my first, my second and third,
Conjoined forms simply a furniture word,
And all of my last mentioned substance is made,
But I cease, for already too much I have said.

M.

A TOLERANT SPIRIT.

A person going to an eating house in London, to dine, desired to have some pork chops, which were brought to him. "Being the gentleman the mustard, waiter," said a person who had dined and was reading a newspaper in the same box. The last comer helped himself to a chop, and cut a potatoe. "He has brought the mustard, sir," observed the first. A bow was the reply. The adviser looked on until the hungry man ate a mouthful. "You had better take some mustard, sir, with your pork chops." "I am much obliged to you, sir, but I never take mustard." This was at least an answer in words; but the admirer of mustard was not content. "You had better take a little, sir, I'm sure you'll like it." "I beg your pardon, sir, I'm much obliged to you," returned the other: "but its a thing I never eat." "I wish you would try a little sir?" "Really I had rather not, sir?" "Let me beg of you, sir?" "Upon my word I must be excused." "Waiter! put a candle in the next box," said the person who had dined, abruptly quitting his seat, "I won't sit even in the same box at the coffee house, with a man who dont eat mustard with his pork chops."

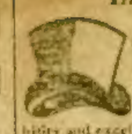
RELICS.—A traveller on the Continent, visiting the Cathedral of ——, was shown by the Sacristan, among other marvels, a dirty opaque glass phial. After eyeing it some time, the traveller said, "Do you call this a relic? Why it is empty." "Empty," retorted the Sacristan indignantly, "Sir, it contains some of the darkness that Moses spread over the land of Egypt.

Some years ago one of the old burghers of Albany, who had been sitting under a tree for hours, viewing with a calm melancholy air the long train of yankee wagons, freighted as usual, as they rolled successively up capitol hill, on their way "to the Genessees," at length found his ample stock of patience completely exhausted. He suddenly started up, knocked the ashes out of his pipe with so much violence as to break the stem, rushed into the middle of the street, and as the last wagon of the caravan approached, hailed the teamster as he carelessly whistled along by the side of his oxen, wife and children, as follows:—"Hey you Meister yankee dare! Who ish de Kuffernor ub your down country, where you kum from?" "Why Governor Trumbull I guess!" replied Jonathan. "Vell den he must be a plagury fool to stay at home all alone dare, for Irish peoples ish all gone by long ago!"

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

In case of hæmoptysis, or where an effusion of blood takes place from the lungs, from a morbid disorganization of their structure, a prompt and infallible resource might be easily provided, so as to meet the occasion with a safe and decided effect. From 20 to 35 drops of the spirit of turpentine, in a glass of water, will occasion an instantaneous collapse of the mouth of the vessel producing this distressing and dangerous affliction. Dr. Baillie, when lecturing on the subject of the lungs, made it a rule to stop short and deviate from his anatomical discussion, in order to arrest the attention of his pupils to this important fact.—He confessed his ignorance of the mode by which this specific produced its sudden impression; for long before it could have acted through the medium of the circulation, the object was generally effected. Such patients should provide themselves with a phial of the above medicines so as at all times to be armed with immediate relief for want of which life is rendered daily precarious, and not unfrequently lost, through the miseries of suffocation.

LEWIS TEESE,



FASHIONABLE HAT
MANUFACTORY,

No. 68 North Fourth street, one door below Race, where Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty and durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats, also, Imitation Beaver which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country merchants will find it their interest to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction. N. B. Hats of any shape or quality made to order at the shortest notice. (feb 11—3m*

Goods at Reduced Prices.

I. COWPLAND offers for Sale very low, at No. 21 S. Second, a few doors below Market street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of fancy goods for housekeepers, among which are,

Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses.
Brass Andirons, of sizes and patterns.
Shovel and Tongs, fine and low priced Iron Trays and Waiters.
Bread Baskets, Spice Boxes.
Ladies Dressing Cases.
Brass Stair Rods
Curtain Pins, (rich patterns)
Knives and forks, fine and low priced Pen Knives, Razors and Scissors.
Plated Chamber Candlesticks.
Britannia Ware in Sets.
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots.
Plated Table Castors, Silver Mounted and Plain
Plated Candlesticks, do. do.
Plated Snuffers and Trays do. do
Plated Bottle Stands, do. do.
Brass Lamps and Candlesticks.
Japanned, do. do.
Patent Metal Boilers, Tea Kettles and Saucepans.
Iron Pots, Griddirons, &c.

jan 21—6m

SMITH'S
CHEAP SHOE STORE
No. 336 MARKET ST. near Tenth st.

GENTLEMEN'S Wellington Boots $3,50 to 4,50
Youth's Wellington Boots 2,00 to 3,00
Youth's Dancing Pumps, superior 87 cts. to 1,25
Gentlemen's Morning Slippers 62 cts
Gentlemen's Over Shoes, excellent quality, 2,00
Ladies silk Velvetia and Lasting Slippers 90 to 1,25
Ladies Morocco double sole Jefferson 1,25 to 1,50
Infants Kid Boots, constantly on hand at wholesale, at $2,50 per doz. worthy the attention of shoe dealers in general throughout the city.

Valencia & Everlasting, assorted from $1,12 to 1,62.
A large quantity of Boots and Shoes, of every description, 600 pair Brogans, suitable for the southern market. JOS. R. SMITH.

sept 5—tf

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL BOKSTZIN offers for sale at his New Paper warehouse No. 66 North Third street,

900 Reams, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
100 do. fine White do. do.
200 Reams Hardware Paper.
200 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,
150 do. Music Paper,
1300 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds.
750 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.
*** The highest price given for rags.aug 13—tf

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 52 South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE, and Ground Black PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles by applying as above. jan 31—6m

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale at the S. W. corner of Third and Tammany streets, Philadelphia, MEMOIRS of DAVID FERRIES, price 37 1-2 cents. The AMERICAN PICKET PARRIER, price 50 cents. The VISION OF ISAAC CHILD, with notes, and a Biographical Sketch of his Life, 6 1-4 cents. And an assortment of other books and stationary for sale on moderate terms. feb 11—tf

To PARENTS and GUARDIANS.

TWO widow ladies are desirous of accommodating two or three little girls with boarding and schooling, on moderate terms, where every method to render them happy and comfortable will be adopted. As the school is under the same roof, there will be an opportunity of instructing them in Writing, Arithmetic, Reading, Needlework, &c. Application to be made at No. 125 Cherry street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. feb 11—6t*

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of Randolph Neff, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them, duly authenticated to

RICHARD M. SHOEMAKER,
feb 18—6t* Administrator.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT, lying on the Upper River Road, three miles from Trenton, one from Yardleyville, and 26 from Philadelphia, in view of the river Delaware for a mile each way. There is in this Farm about 52 acres of land of the very first quality, with a handsome proportion of woodland and meadow, divided into ten enclosures, mostly under post and rail fence. The improvements are a large stone house and kitchen with four rooms on a floor, a stone barn 60 by 35 feet, with stabling under carriage house and other outbuildings, all in good repair, also two pumps, one at the house and the other at the barn. There is a large stream running through the premises where there might be erected a wheel of considerable power. It abounds with a variety of fruit trees, and is handy to mechanics of all kinds, mills and stores. For other particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

jan 28—6t* THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

THE REFORMER.

THE design of this work is to expose the clerical schemes and pompous undertakings of the present day, under pretence of promoting religion, and to show that they are irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel. The great Missionary operations which commenced some years since, and the numerous Theological seminaries which have been erected, and are still erecting in every part of our country, have been only an injury to true religion, and have tended to exalt an order of men to a height not warranted by the New Testament. Their numbers and influence are rapidly extending through all parts of the community, and threaten the destruction of our civil and religious liberties. By means, either direct or indirect, they are steadily advancing their cause, and their ascendency over the minds of the people: and at no distant period, should their influence continue to increase, scarcely an individual will be found willing to incur the hazard of opposing any of their schemes. The pernicious effects of clerical domination in this country, may be inferred from the history of other countries, and ought early to be guarded against. There are already few who have sufficient firmness to present these men before the public in their true colours—and hence the prospect of their success, and our danger is greatly increased.

From these considerations, and to expose the corrupt, pompous, and fashionable religion inculcated and supported by this pretended order of men, the Reformer was commenced. The extended circulation of the work among the reflecting and better part of the community, has convinced the Editor that his views on these subjects are not peculiar; and, that the publication may be more generally known, and consequently be more useful, he has been induced to present one notice of it in a more public way than was at first done. Being neither under the jurisdiction nor influence of any particular sect, the Reformer will not be made an instrument for advancing the views or interest of any, but will endeavor to take evils wherever met with, and pursue the line of truth marked out by the precepts of Divine Revelation, regardless of the frowns or the censures of those, who, from interest, prejudice, or caprice, may become its opponents.

TERMS, &c.

The Reformer is published in periodical numbers of 16 octavo pages, the first of each month, at one dollar a year, payable in advance. The sixth year is now completed, and the seventh commenced January, 1826. Some copies may yet be had from the beginning of the work, but persons are at liberty to commence at any period, and withdraw their subscriptions when they see notice is given and arrearages are paid. Orders from any part of the Union, post paid, enclosing the amount of subscription, and directed to T. R. Gates, No 290 North Third street, Philadelphia, will be attended to without delay.

Those who procure ten subscribers and become responsible for the amount of their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy gratis. THEOPHILUS R. GATES.

Philadelphia, Jan 10th, 1826.

☞ Editors of papers, who will give this advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the Reformer, Philadelphia, shall receive the thanks of the Editor, and the numbers for one year. T. R. G.

feb 4—3t

LADIES' NAME SCISSORS,

CHRISTMAS & NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

W. TAIT begs to inform the public that he has on hand a large assortment of Fancy Goods well calculated for Christmas and New-Year's Gifts.

Just received, a handsome assortment of fine Scissors, with Ladies' Christian names beautifully embossed on the blades, from 50 cts. to one dollar.

dec 24—tf 225 ARCH STREET.

SMITH & TAGE,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
No. 157 NORTH SECOND STREET,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business at the long established stand, formerly occupied by J. H. Fisler, where they hope, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. They intend keeping constantly on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the best qualities and newest fashions, which will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable style.

J. H. FISLER

Having declined business, would recommend to the notice of his customers, Messrs. SMITH & TAGE, who have commenced at his former stand. They are fully competent, and he hopes will receive a full share of patronage. oct 29—6m

CALEB PEIRCE,

No. 81 MARKET STREET,

HAS received, and for sale at his Store as above, an assortment of IRONMONGERY and HARDWARE, amongst which are English Wagon Boxes, Sadirons, Hatters' and Tailors' Irons, Dale Co.'s make, Bakeplates and Bakeirons, Iron Wire, Butt Hinges and Screws, Chest and Till Locks, Commode Knobs, Thumb Latches and Knob Latches, common iron and brass top Shovels and Tongs, Braces and Brace Bitts of different kinds, Cast Iron Weights, Curry Combs, Chissels, Plane Irons, &c.

feb 18—3t*

J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Fans, and Fanning Utensils of all descriptions, Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 18—tf

East Bradford Boarding School.

IN this Institution are taught the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, in connexion with all the useful branches of an English education, comprising Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Maps and Globes, and the various branches of the Mathematics, viz. Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying (theory and practice,) Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Navigation, Physical and Practical Astronomy, Optics, Fluxions, &c.

JOSEPH C. STRODE, } Teachers.
SAMUEL KAY, }

TERMS.—The Latin, Greek and French Languages, including the Mathematics, per quarter, $10
The Mathematics, in addition to the minor branches per quarter, $10

The Institution is located in a very healthy and pleasant part of Chester county, 26 miles from Philadelphia, 6 from Weston Boarding School, and 2 1-2 from West Chester. Every attention is paid to the health, comfort, and morals of the students.

The Institution confines itself to twenty-five students. There are still a few vacancies.

Those desiring further information are referred to Joseph Lee, No. 160 South Front street—Jeremiah Warder, Race street wharf; or to Joseph Clarke, No. 102 South Front street, Philadelphia.

Letters addressed to Joseph C. Strode, West Chester Post Office, will meet with prompt attention.

feb 18—eo6w*

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Twenty-seventh day of December, in the fifteth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1825, Allen Ward, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Chart, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"The Tailors' Mathematical Chart. By Allen Ward. And Explanation thereof for December, 1825."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

A NEW LOTTERY.

For the improvement of scientific Tailoring—the richest scheme yet—only one blank to a prize. Tickets for any amount can be had upon approved credit or mortgage. The fate of each tickets to be determined upon mathematical principles, by men of science and fair standing—each ticket holder entitled to such prize as he may have specified—payable upon his producing a more simple, accurate, and scientific system for drafting the various fashions and forms of Clothing, than the one known by the name of Allen Ward's Patent Protractor System, or than that by which said Ward publishes the Philadelphia Fashions quarterly upon. But should the ticket-holder fail to produce a more complete system, calculated for the above business, his ticket will be a blank, and the Banker take the prize. A few ticklish tickets for sale at No. 76 North Fourth street, Philadelphia—where is also offered Patent Rights, and the science of Tailoring taught—also the Fashions, published quarterly at ten dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ Communications (post paid) addressed to ALLEN WARD, No. 76 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, will be attended to. feb 11—4t*

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of January, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1826.

HEZEKIAH BURHANS, of said District, hath deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author in the words following to wit:

The Nomenclature and Expositor of the English Language in which the meaning of each word is clearly explained and the orthorpy of every syllable accurately pointed out according to John Walker's pronouncing Dictionary, compiled for the use of schools in the U. States and Great Britain, by Hezekiah Burhans, Counsellor at Law, and Author of the Critical Pronouncing Spelling Book.

Without our words are sounded as they ought,
Reading nor Elocution can be taught;
Whist all we learn unhappily may tend
To Babylon's confusion in the end. *The Author.*

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Author and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned"—And also to the act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints.

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

feb 4—6w

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

THE notes of the above Bank, are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and at the Mechanics Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

sept 24—tf

CHAIN BRIDGES.

THE subscriber, residing in the Borough of Northampton, (alias Allentown,) in the County of Lehigh, in the State of Pennsylvania, begs leave to offer his services to such Companies or Individuals as intend to build Bridges. He will, for very reasonable compensations, devise plans and make calculations for Chain Bridges of any dimensions, and over any depth of water not exceeding 60 feet. He will also, if required, superintend the building of such Bridges from the foundation to the last finishing, or impart the necessary information to such as desire it. He will make estimates of the probable amount such buildings may cost, if apprized of the necessary data and local circumstances. The public may rest assured that by the important discoveries and improvements made by actual practice in the line of Chain Bridges, the undersigned is enabled to build a good and substantial Chain Bridge for less than two thirds the money that a Wooden Bridge of the same dimensions will cost. On his new plan all the principal parts of the timber work are effectually secured from wet, the Bridge becomes as steady as any wooden Bridge, and will in any part bear a weight of two hundred tons over and above its own weight. Letters on the subject directed as above, or Allentown, Pa. and post paid, will be attended to with punctuality and despatch. JACOB BLUMER.

feb 4—9t*

HEAD QUARTERS. ●●
Licensed County Money Office. ●

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker, informs his friends and the public that he still continues to advance money on Watches, Plate, Jewellery, Dry Goods, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. and other valuable and portable articles to any amount and on low terms. All articles kept for six months, or for a longer time if required. Effects insured from loss by fire, and every other possible attention given for their preservation.

STEPHEN BEATCHFORD,
No 117 North Fifth street, 2d door above Vine street, East side, sign of the Golden Bells. feb 4—3m

BOARDING SCHOOL.

HENRY AND MARY PIKE propose opening a Boarding School for small children at Byberry, Philadelphia county, fourteen miles from the city, one and a half from the post road to New York, and half a mile from Friends' Meeting House—to commence on the 1st of 5th mo. next.

It is intended principally for boys over seven years of age, and to accommodate from fifteen to twenty pupils. Price for board and tuition twenty dollars a quarter, to be paid in advance.

Application may be made to Bennett & Walton, No. 37 Market street, to Charles Townsend, No. 103 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, at Byberry.

1st mo. 28th, 1826—8t* HENRY PIKE, jr.

LANGUAGES.

Taught at the Franklin Academy, back of No. 77 Arch street, by FRANCIS VARIN,

THANKFUL for the patronage he has received for 13 years past, he informs his friends and the public that he continues to teach the Latin, French, German and Italian Languages to ladies and gentlemen, in public and private lessons.

He teaches also German at the University, and French at the Academy of the Rev. Dr. Wylie and Professor Engles.

TERMS.—For a year $12, by the quarter $3.

N. B. Further information can be had at the Franklin Academy any evening after 6 o'clock. jan 7—3m

FIXTURES, &c.

THE fixtures, &c. of a Young Ladies School, advantageously situated in a central part of this city, will be disposed of on reasonable terms on application at this office. jan 3—tf

P. SORTER,

COACHMAKER, Merion Village, Lancaster Road, furnishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or acceptances. jan 31—3y

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
BY JOHN COATES, Jun.

A Lecture on Human Happiness,

BEING the first of a new series of lectures on that subject, in which will be comprehended a General Review of the causes of the existing evils of society, and a development of means by which they may be permanently and effectually removed. By John Grey, second American edition, stereotyped. To which are added, the Preamble and Constitution of the Friendly Association for Mutual Interests, located at Valley Forge, near Philadelphia. Price per copy, 18 3-4 cents, which may be had at Nos. 332, 361, or 179 South second street, and at No. 73 S. Third street, opposite Bockius. Those who wish to purchase the work to sell again, can have one hundred copies for 14 dollars, by applying to the Publisher, at No. 361 Christian street, or at No. 17 Cypress Alley. feb 18—3t*

DOMESTICS, &c.

THE subscriber having laid in a large supply at reduced prices, is enabled to sell his present stock consisting of a general assortment of American, together with a neat variety of Foreign dry goods. GEO. HARTLEY.

At the old Domestic House, No. 24 N. second street.

N. B. A Lad wanted. feb 11—3t

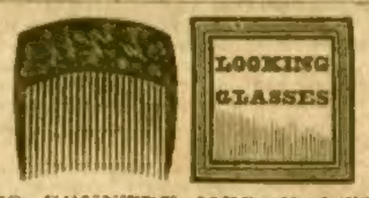
J. & T. WOOD,
No. 8 NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE on hand, and now offer for Sale, by the piece or otherwise, a large and general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, amongst which are—

2 cases black Silk Vestings,
3 do. plain and figured Gros de Naples, white black and assorted colours,
3 do. plain double chained Levantines, do. do. do.
3 do. Satins, do. do. do.
1 do. figured do. do. do. do.
4 do. double and single Florences, do. do. do.
6 do. 7-8, 3-4 and 5-4 black Mode,
3 do. black, white and green Crapes,
2 do. do. do. Crape Lisse,
8 do. fancy Silk Hdkfs.
8 do. Flag and Handanna Hdkfs.
1 do. fancy German Flag do.
2 do. 4-4 black Levantine and plain Silk do.
1 do. do. do. figured do. do.
1 do. 8-4 do. do. plain do. do.
1 do. figured Swiss Muslins, do. do.
1 do. 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett Lace,
4 do. Thread, Bobbinet and Silk do.
1 do. 4-4 black and white Thule do. or Satinet,
1 do. No. 7-16 and 7-12 Fancy Gauze, Satin and Gros de Naples Ribands,
2 do. No. 6 Gauze Cap do.
1 do. Nos. 4, 6, 9, 12 and 16 black Love Ribands,
1 do. Waist do.
5 do. edged and plain Satin and Taffeta Ribands, black and assorted colours,
3 do. assorted Fancy Silk Cords,
4 do. do. Gimps,
1 do. blue and black Cravats,
1 do. green and white French Sewing Silk,
4 do. black assorted Italian do. do.
1 do. do. Mantua or Lutestring,
2 do. figured and plain Swiss Muslin,
1 do. 4-4 Irish Linens,
1 do. 5-4 do. do. Sheeting,
1 do. 9-4 German do. do.
2 do. cross-barred Gros de Naples,
2 do. do. and striped Sarsnets,
1 do. Canton Crapes, assorted colours,
2 do. Naukin do. do.
3 do. do. do. Robes do.
3 do. do. do. Shawls do.
2 do. first chop black and coloured Satins,
1 do. do. do. do. 30 yards,
2 do. assorted Sensbaws and Sarsnets,
3 do. white do. do.
2 do. black coloured Silk Cambletts,
1 do. striped Persians,
2 do. yellow Sensbaws, Sarsnets and Serges,
1 do. Regent Silk Drilling,
1 do Willow Sheets.

Also, an excellent assortment of BRITISH AND DOMESTIC WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

feb 18—3t



TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 123 Market street, third door above Third street, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan Ware and Fancy Articles, comprising in part Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell, Buck, Long and Side Combs, and a beautiful Article called Spanish Shell Combs, which from the neatness and great resemblance of tortoise shell, claim attention.

Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales. feb 18—1y

Cheap Looking Glasses, Brass-Andirons, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

H. BOUREAU, at the S. W corner of Second and Coates street, near the New Market, N. L. Philadelphia, keeps constantly for sale Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices, an extensive assortment of

Mantle and Pier Looking Glasses, in rich gilt, mahogany and curled maple frames.
Toilet and Pocket Looking Glasses,
Brass Andirons of all sizes, and the most fashionable patterns.
Shovels and Tongs, Pokers and Fenders,
Plated and Brass Candlesticks,
Japanned and Ironslo,
Tea Trays, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Snuffer Trays,
Brass and Japanned Lamps,
Carpet Pins & Stair Rods,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Knives and Forks of all kinds,
Pen Knives, Razors and Scissors,
Bottle Coasters, Tea Caddies,
Bellows, Hearth Brushes,
Plated Castors, all sizes, with fine cut glass bottles, & rich silver mountings, newest patterns.
Plated Castors, Common Plate, with 4, 5, 6 and 7 bottles.
Plated Candlesticks, with & without silver mountings,
Plated Table & Tea Spoons,
Plated Snuffers and Trays,
Ivory Knives and Forks, in sets of 81 pieces,
Britannia Metal Tea Sets,
Coffee and Tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia Soup Ladles,
Dressing Cases, Spittoons,
Knitting Pins, of elastic steel,
Hemming's silver eyed Needles,
Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots,

And a great variety of other goods for Housekeepers, together with a large assortment of Hardware, viz:

Commode Knobs, Knob, Till, Chest, Cupboard and Pad Locks, wrought and cut Nails, Screws, Hinges, Files, Saws, brass and iron Wire, Spades, Shovels, and Hoes, Augurs, &c. &c.

N. B. Housekeepers and others will find it their advantage by giving the above establishment a call, as the articles will be sold cheap for cash. feb 18—3t

FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND Engine of 7 1-2 inch chamber, in good repair, with hose wheel attached, capable of carrying 250 feet of hose, will be sold cheap, apply to

HORATIO G. ROWLEY,
No. 9 South Sixth street, or,
ROBERT E. NUTTLE,
No. 197 South Fifth street,
Where the Engine can be seen. feb 18—tf

Patent Cast Iron Corn Sheller.

THIS is probably the best corn sheller offered for sale in the United States. It shells one hundred or more ears of corn per minute, blows the chaff and separates the cob from the corn, and is put in motion with about the same power as a common fanning mill. Rights for the above machine are for sale by the subscriber very low. Any gentleman engaged in Patenting business can have the right very low by purchasing a considerable extent of territory, and by purchasing the right for the whole of the United States, it can be had on terms which cannot fail to please. Any orders directed to me, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

Also for sale, rights for my Patent Punch, Rivet and Screw Cutter. The above are all labor saving machines.

I. C. JUDSON.

Waterville, Del. co. N. Y. Feb. 7, 1826. feb 18—4t

FOR SALE OR BARTER,
FOR CITY PROPERTY.

THAT valuable Farm and Country Seat, formerly the property of Commodore Truxton, containing 80 acres, a good proportion of which is woodland, situate in Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, on the Mount Holly road, ten miles from Camden, 11 1-4 miles from Moorestown, and 5 1-2 miles from Mount Holly, in a good neighborhood, within a short distance of Meeting and School Houses, Mills, &c. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having recently been improved with considerable quantities of rubbish manure, marl and ashes; the fields are divided into convenient sizes, and under good fences, a fine apple orchard, and considerable quantities of other very excellent fruit. On the said farm, within a few yards of the road is erected a comfortable, substantial and modern built two story brick dwelling house, containing two parlours, a wide entry, kitchen and wash house on the first floor, five bed rooms on the second, good garrets, a paved cellar under the whole house, a back piazza, under which is a never failing pump of most superior water.

Also, a good Barn, a new crib and Carriage house, with a loft over the whole, hog and sheep pen, good stabling for horses and cows, brick smoke and ash house, and all other necessary out buildings; to give an accurate description, and point out the various conveniences and advantages would be above the limits of an advertisement, it but remains to say, it will be found well worthy the attention of any person disposed to purchase, either a delightful summer retreat, or a well improved farm. The premises can at any time be viewed, by applying to the tenant thereon. For further particulars, apply at No. 196 Market, below Sixth street. feb. 18—4t

GEORGE APPLE'S

LOOKING GLASS, and FANCY CHAIR Manufactory, No. 20 Chesnut street.

At this establishment are kept an extensive and splendid assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, fancy WINDSOR, GRECIAN, and DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS, SOFAS, and Fancy LOUNGES, of the most modern style.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and Strangers generally, are invited to call as they are confident they can be suited with articles, made up in the neatest style, at as low rates as they can be purchased elsewhere.

*** Old Frames re-gilt—Old Chairs re-bottomed as new. feb 18—3t

MORE PRIZES!!!

ROBERTSON & LITTLE, Lottery Brokers, beg leave to announce to the public and their friends, that in the 19th Class of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, (which drew on Wednesday last) they had the good fortune to sell all the following Capital Prizes, viz:

19	40	53*	$3,000
23	18	54	1,000
19	22	58	1,000
23	13	55	1,000
24	40	59	1,000
40	44	64	1,000

Besides 3 of 500, several of 100, 50, &c. &c.

* sold in 4 quarters. The rest in whole Tickets and Shares—all to individuals in this city and its vicinity, nearly for all of which they have advanced the Cash.

Robertson & Little avail themselves of the present opportunity, to return their sincere thanks to the public, their friends and distant correspondents, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and pledge themselves to the very exertion in their power towards its continuance. All the following brilliant Prizes are shortly to be distributed amongst adventurers:

$100,000	$20,000	$20,000
20,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	5,000	5,000
10,000	5 of 2,000	5,046
5,000	10 of 1,000	9 of 1,000
17 of 1,000	15 of 500	10 of 100

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

Lottery Office, No. 43 South Third street, who will transact business upon as liberal and accommodating terms, as any other establishment in this city.

Orders for Tickets promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for Prizes on presentation.

Prizes received in payment for Tickets at par, &c. feb 11—tf

M. LEROUX,
DYER AND SCOURER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches, No. 25 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Kerseimere, Woollens Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw, Hats, either in Flats, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch.

april 2—tf

☞ *Industry is rewarded, Idleness punished.* ☜

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICAL
SELECT ACADEMY,
133 LOMBARD STREET,

Number of Pupils limited to 30.

THE courses of instruction in this institution, are as follows, viz:

Penmanship, (plain and ornamental,) Arithmetic, English Grammar, Elocution, History, Book-Keeping by Single and Double entry, and Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Terms $15 per Quarter.

Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Surveying and Navigation, (with the method of taking observations for calculating the true time, Latitude, &c. Terms $20 per Quarter.

The Subscriber respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his present patrons, and solicits a continuance of their patronage, assuring them that no exertion will be omitted on his part that can tend to promote the knowledge of his Pupils. Parents who may feel disposed to become his patrons he would be happy to see at any time (during regular school hours,) that may suit their convenience in calling, when they may have an opportunity of judging of his qualifications as an Instructor by investigating his system, and witnessing the progress of his Pupils. Parents should visit Academies as frequently as circumstances will admit. Numerous advantages would result from such a course of procedure. The minds of the Pupils would be thereby excited; each would strive to emulate his fellows in the attainment of useful knowledge; and it is not impossible that Teachers themselves would be less remiss in the performance of their duty.

To give in detail the system of instruction adopted by the Subscriber would occupy more space than can be allotted to it in an advertisement, suffice it to mention one particular of it not generally adopted, viz. that of delivering weekly, a Lecture either on some branch embraced in the Catalogue enumerated under the head of those branches to which the more particular attention of the Pupil is devoted, or on Natural Philosophy, &c. (the various theories demonstrated by experiment,) varying them as is found necessary, in order that amusement may be blended with instruction. For further particulars apply (at the Academy) to

WM. M. COLLOM.

N. B. References are withheld in order that all who may feel disposed to become patrons, may find it necessary to call and investigate for themselves.

dec 17—3m W. M. C.

SHOES.

1000 pair of Philadelphia made Shoes, of the following kinds, Men's wax calf-skin Monroes and shoes, Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Boy's Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Ladies' fine leather-welt boot heel straps, Ladies' fine leather Jeffersons without heels, Just received and for sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, in Store, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Wellington boots, was calf-skin Monroe boots and shoes, Cordovan Monroe boots and shoes, Men's coarse laced boots and shoes, Ladies' Morocco and fine leather boots and shoes, Ladies Valencia, Lasting, and Morocco slippers, Women's common leather boots and shoes, Misses and Childrens,